The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SPIRITUAL EXALTATION.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

Oftimes, in this cold world and blind,
Brief glimpses dawn of what might be,
If thought and feeling, flowing free,
Urged heart to heart and mind to mind;

If, scorning dull convention's law
And deaf to wiles of baser things,
Our spirits rose and plumed their wings
For realms of love and realms of awe;

The weary path, the beaten round
Wherein our souls are bowed to dust,
Would vanish in celestial trust,
And discord change to golden sound.

Such the fair mood which round us shed,
O gentle friend! on yesternight,
A radiance which outshone the light
O all the solemn stars o'erhead.

We touched on themes men rarely brook,
Though grand and fresh from age to age,
And glanced at many a mystic page
Of God's and Nature's weighty book.

Till in your deep eyes, raised above,
I saw a yearning passion rise,
As if beyond the mournful skies
They sought the answering eyes of love.
—*Independent.*

"FOUND DEAD."

Found dead! dead and alone!
There was nobody near, nobody near
When the Outcast died on her pillow of stone;
No mother, no brother, no sister dear,
Not a friendly voice, to soothe or cheer,
Not a watching eye, nor a pitying tear
On the city slept when she died alone,
In the roofless street, on a pillow of stone.

Many a weary day went by,
Many a wretched night and worn she begged for bread,
Tired of life, and longing to lie
Peacefully down with the silent dead;
Hunger, and cold, and scorn, and pain
Had wasted her form, and seared her brain,
Till last on a bed of human grandeur,
With a pillow of stone, was the Outcast found.
Found dead! and alone.

On a pillow of stone, in the roofless street;
Nobody heard her last faint moan;
Nor knew when her sad heart ceased to beat;
No mourner lingered with tears or sighs,
But the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
And the chill winds passed with a wailing sound,
O'er the lonely spot where her form was found.

Found dead! yet not alone;
There was one extraordinary near; aye He was near
Who suffered no man to cast the first stone,
When an Outcast was about to repentant tear.
Perhaps He beheld that grief and despair,
Perhaps on His feet fell her floating hair,
Forgiven, and snatched from the ledge of the pit,
With Rahab and Mary in heaven to sit.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Useful Recipes.

HOME-MADE ICES.

Given a "five-minute freezer" a shilling's worth of ice, and other material costs almost nothing. With lemons at ninepence a dozen, Sicily oranges fourteen for a quarter of a dollar, currants and raspberries reddening in the garden, and strawberries at every corner, a mould of ice costs less than a pudding or a pie, and involves less heat and trouble of preparation. A bit of carpet and a mallet; a few minutes' pounding and stirring, your freezer is ready, your mixture poured in and covered over; you come and go, leaving it to itself, with now and then a twirl of the dasher—half an hour and it is done, and the plaudits of last winter has entered your kitchen and done his spiriting deftly.

The varieties of material are many. They sound the gamut of the seasons. There is an ice for every month of the year, and a dozen for those in which ice is most palatable and welcome.

As for instance, all the winter long, lemon and orange ices can be had, made simply of the juice of the fruits, cold water and sugar. A little sweetened, clear, cold, water syrup from a can of peaches, may be added to enrich and vary the flavor, and the stiffly-beaten white of an egg makes the composition lighter and more delicate. Later, pineapple ice comes on, then strawberry, raspberry, cherry—made precisely in the same way. Currant juice well sweetened and frozen *without* water forms a ruby cone delightful to look at and taste. Frozen peaches sliced into cream and well sweetened are delicious; and apple-sauce and cream is not to be derided. In fact, there is no fruit or mingling of fruits which will not blend harmoniously under the magic influence of the freezer. The most unlikely things turn out most toothsome. We distinctly remember once eating a mixture of wonderful goodness, which proved on investigation to be compounded of milk, flour, a little melted butter, a very little cream, sliced peaches, and the juice of stewed pears! After that who shall hesitate?

One word more. Pound your ice very fine, and add plenty of salt—packing it close with a stick or broom handle. These precautions taken, the freezing becomes a very easy affair.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

NUTRITION IN BRAN.

The nutritive value of all food depends much upon the amount of gluten which it contains, as this is the substance which goes to form muscle. The proportions of gluten in whole grain, bran, and fine flour are as follows: Whole grain twelve per cent.; bran, fourteen per cent.; fine flour ten per cent. By sifting out the bran we, therefore, render the flour less nutritious as well as less wholesome.

As bran constitutes from one-eighth to one-fourth of the whole weight of wheat, on the average, one-sixth, there is a great waste of muscle-forming mater at by bolting. True, it may go for the nourishment of inferior animals, but it sells for less price, does less good, and this used is a drawback on the just profits of the farmer. A due compensation for this loss in the sale of his wheat and flour, the farmer should use all his bran in feeding his stock, and if he purchases the bran of his neighbors, those who live in Illinois or California, or any other country where manure is a nuisance, both his stock and his farm will be benefited. Wheat bran does not put as much fat on cattle as does corn-meal, as it does not contain so much starch and oil, but it will produce more muscle and more bone. We have been told it contains more gluten (muscle material) than fine flour, and if we burn any given weight of bran and fine meal we shall find that the amount of ash (bone material) is at least three times as much in the former as in the latter. As it is this inorganic matter which is so much needed on our old soils, farmers can in no more economical way renovate their old fields than by feeding bran heavily to stock.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

WATERMELON VINEGAR.

Perhaps it is not generally known that a very fine white vinegar can be made from the juice of watermelons. We had a very great quantity of melons last season, and, after we had cut out their crimson cores for eating, scraped the shells, from which we gained a large amount of juice. This was carefully strained, and put into jugs with small glass bottles in their mouths. We set the jugs out in the sun; and in time had a fine, flavored, clear, strong white vinegar. The vinegar at a certain stage will be very bitter, but, when perfected, losses this and acquires true vinegar taste.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Carefully pick six pounds of fine, ripe raspberries, and pour on them four pints of the finest vinegar. Leave them thus for four days, frequently stirring but not mashing the fruit so as to bruise the seeds; then place a piece of clean washed linen or flannel in a sieve, and filter through it the vinegar; to each pint of juice add two pounds of fine sugar, put it into a glazed jar or pan; which place in hot water and keep there till the juice boils thick and syrupy. Let it become cold, then bottle it. The whole process should be carried on in a glazed kettle or earthen vessel.

DEEP PLOWING.

As the harvest labors will soon be over, the husbandman will be required, as the next thing in order, to get his land prepared for putting in his wheat crop; and a proper preparation of the land for this purpose has been said by full one of the most celebrated writers upon agriculture, to be equivalent to manuring. Although we are not as enthusiastic upon the subject as that author, yet we have great faith in the same direction. We believe that lands plowed to the most usual depth—say five inches—will give a yield at least a third, if not a half, more by sending the subsoil plow five or six inches deeper, and more especially will this be the case if the land is also thoroughly pulverized by harrowing and rolling, to enable the plants to have a suitable bed from which to arise. They absorb their food in a soluble condition, and however much there may be in clods, it stands to reason, it is useless to plant life in the present condition thereof. A very intelligent member of an agricultural club, in a recent address, thus presents the subject in a very clear light. He says the leaf of the plant acts in the double capacity of lung and stomach. It derives its digestive energy and breadth of surface from the roots. In order then, to secure the largest amount of this atmospheric nutrition, how important it is to make the most ample arrangements that the roots may readily spread out and penetrate in every direction. This can only be accomplished by such depth of plowing as that they, both tap and lateral, shall be in average seasons within the region of eternal moisture. A simple proposition will illustrate the whole matter. Other things being equal, an animal will be more thrifty that has five or six acres to graze over, than if confined to two or three. Just as the plant will be more flourishing that has five or six inches depth of soil from which to draw its sustenance than if limited to two or three inches. It may be that your soil is not of itself deep enough for this purpose. If so, the subsoil must be resorted to—not turned or thrown to the surface, but simply stirred. Plants absorb their food in a soluble condition, and however much there may be in clods, it is as useless to plant life as it is outside the fence. The finer the particles of earth are comminuted by mechanical force, the more rapidly and with less moisture do they yield up the plant food which they contain. The absorbitive capacity of the soil is in the ratio of the fineness of its particles. Every drop of dew which settles upon the earth invigorates plant life by the amount of ammonia which it gathers as it permeates the atmosphere, sustenance for vitalizing vegetable existence, and its value is increased if the thunder's peal and lightning's flash has accompanied its fall. The passage of the electric fluid released the nitric acid in the atmosphere, which the rain drop gathers.

It is important to the crop that there should be such preparation of land as that it will not only absorb, but retain these fertilizing properties of dew and rain, until the plant can take them up through its roots before evaporation occurs.

The process of preparation of the soil will still further increase the results of the crop by manuring, upon which branch of the subject we have already spoken in our remarks upon the value of muck.—*Baltimore American.*

SAMPLE SALES OF WOOL.

We noticed recently says the Baltimore *American* that a great prince of merchants and speculators in New York had tried his hand, a season or two back, in speculating in wool. With the millions of money at his command, he managed privately to get into his hands, or under his control, the largest amount of wool in the country, and of course, no doubt, availed himself of the usual means of depressing prices when buying, and of raising them when ready for selling. The result, as reported at the time, was a clear gain of some two or three millions of dollars in the operation. The immense wealth now within the control of stocks men is becoming really dangerous to the interest of the masses, for it is not only to stocks that their operations are made sometimes to apply, but to the absolute necessaries of life—to coal, wool, grain and other commodities required for the daily uses of the whole community—to say nothing of the extortions against which the farmers of the West are now contending.

How this state of things is to be remedied, we will not stop to inquire. At the West, they are attempting to overcome them by colleaguering together against the monopolists, but we must acknowledge we have little faith in the efforts now making to control events, as those who have the foresight and cunning, which is generally evinced in all such cases, have also the superior means to control matters to suit their own ends.

Our object is at present to allude to a project which we hope may be found reliable and available in regard to the sale of wool. Having recently had occasion to find a purchaser for a small lot of wool, we were surprised to find how few were the dealers in the article in this city, and they, we believe, are on a very small scale; and having come across the following article, we concluded to give it to our readers, and leave it to their discretion how far it is worthy of their attention.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

How to Restore Black Lace Veils that are gray from dust and spotted with mildew from being shut up in a box during damp weather, is what a young housekeeper asks some kind reader to tell her; also, what to do with brown kids that are spotted with mildew.

Potatoes—Steam, or bake your Irish potatoes, press through a colander, then add two eggs, one teacup white sugar, one teacup butter, one teacup cream, two grated nutmegs, one teaspoonful of salt, one do. black pepper, one pint flour; work well together, make in balls size of a hen's egg, place in a baking dish, sprinkle them with sugar and nutmeg; put in each ball a lump of butter size of a partridge egg, bake in a quick oven or brown with a red hot salamander. Serve while hot.

To Wash Black Cottons.—The first time black calico is to be washed, put the suds in which your white clothes have been boiled; let it come to a boil, and put in your dress, or other article, pressing it down in the suds, so that all parts will be equally wet; boil three minutes, take out, wash and rinse as other calico. The article to be dry when put in the boiling suds. Never boil after the first washing; afterward, wash as other calico. I have tried this repeatedly, and know it to be good.

To Dye Wool Scarlet.—Take one gallon of water to one pound of cloth or yarn; also one ounce of cochineal, two ounces of cream of tartar, and two and a quarter ounces granulated tin; when the water boils put in the cream of tarter, then the cochineal pulverized; when well dissolved, add the muriate of tin; next the yarn, stirring all the time. Let it boil fifteen minutes, air it once or twice, and rinse well in soft water; wet the goods in warm soapsuds before putting them in the dye. I have used this recipe many times, and always had a beautiful color.

Removing Tar Spots.—The old remedy for removing tar is butter; tar is soluble in fat, and especially in butter, and then all that is the tar spot for some time, both butter and tar are easily washed out by a sponge, with soap and water. Recently Dr. Bricket announced that he had discovered that a creamy mixture of powdered extract of liquorice with oil of aniseed will easily dissolve tar, resin, pitch, Venice turpentine, etc. It is afterward washed out with soap and warm water.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

Onions should be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in condition to work, that is, so soon as the soil is in a thoroughly friable state. Five pounds of seed is the pro.er quantity to sow, although this is much more than can stand to mature, but enough must be sown to insure a stand in any event; six to eight pounds is sometimes sown. The large Wethersfield red are the most hardy, but we should unhesitatingly recommend Danver's yellow as the best for market. It is of fine quality, is hardy, produces well, and always in a way commands a better price than the red onion. The proper soil is a rich friable loam. The richer the better, although they may be grown on a great variety of soils if dry. We should not advise sowing on prairie sod, although there is no better soil than hazel bush land, when new, and upon this excellent crops have been raised in Iowa. The proper soil having been selected, the larger the crop is cultivated on the same land, and the richer this land is made, the greater will be the success in cultivating this crop.

OHIO NEWS.

The people of Newburgh knocks at the doors of Cleveland and asks to be made participants of the blessings of city government. A committee of five Newburghers is appointed to confer with the Cleveland authorities.

Akron has five Odd Fellow lodges and one Encampment.

The Republican Central Committe of Montgomery and Preble counties have called a convention to meet at Johnsville, on Wednesday, September 10th, to nominate a candidate for State Senate. The Convention will consist of forty-nine delegates, thirty-six from Montgomery and thirteen from Preble.

The Cuyahago county Fair will be held at Chagrin Falls, September 16th.

A defeated candidate for City Marshal of Painesville, returns thanks to those who voted against him, as he did not want the office."

The offices of the Scioto Valley Telegraph Company, at Chillicothe and other places, are in the hands of the Sheriffs on attachments for debt. It is said the line will be purchased by the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company early in September.

Kent, Portage county, pays the ten teachers in her Union School $5,900. There are 625 pupils connected with the school.

In honor the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation, in Cambridge, on the 1st inst., some of the Zanesville colored riflemen partook too freely of rifle whisky, when a row ensued in which James Bonett, acting Chief of Police, had his skull crushed in by a blow from the butt of a rifle.

The condition of the State Treasury on the 31st of July was: Cash on hand, $111,501 82; Comptroller's drafts, $165,000; total, $276,591 82—which sum is to the credit of the different funds as follows: Revenue, $139,327 99; Asylum, $66,123 37; Sinking, $30,246 48; National Bank, $,218 40; Common School, $20,675 88.

The Baptists of Norwalk are about erecting a new house of worship to take the place of the old one erected in 1835, at which time Elder Webster (still in service) was pastor.

The miners employed by the Youngstown Coal Company have been on a strike because their employers refused to give them a "check weigher" of their own choice.

Hon. William Adair, author of the Adair Liquor Law, is the only member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention who was a member of the last State Legislature.

The Game Law.

For the informatson of many inquirers, we publish the following extracts from the game law:

Deer may be killed from the first day of September to December 31st.

Squirrels may be killed from the first day of July to December 31st.

Plover may be killed from the first day of August to December 31st.

Snipe may be killed from the first day of September to the 20th day of April.

Woodcock may be killed from the first day of August to December 31st.

Quail or partridges may be killed from the first day of November to December 31st.

Pheasants or pinnated grouse may be killed from the first day of September to December 31st.

Rail bird and reed birds may be killed from the first day of September to December 31st.

Wild turkeys may be killed from October 1st to December 31st.

Rabbits may be killed from October 1st to December 31st.

No person shall at any time, within this State, kill any robin, thrush, lark, flicker, finch or woodpecker, or any other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of $5 for each bird.

Sales of Liquor by Druggists.

Judge Dean, at the recent term of the Blair county court, in sentencing the Tyrone druggists for selling liquor without license, took occasion to remark substantially as follows:

"Druggists are authorized to sell liquor for medical purposes, subject, however to the risk of indictment. A physician's prescription is not of itself a safeguard for the druggist. If the latter, even on the prescription of a regular physician, sells liquor to persons of known intemperate habits, or to those who are known to use liquor as a beverage, he is liable to indictment and if found guilty, will be punished to the extent of the law. In short, in the opinion of the court, a druggist who sells liquor for any purpose whatever, or upon the prescription of the most eminent physician in the county, does so at his own risk."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1873.

A March Through the Indian Country.

In the distribution of the troops concentrated in the vicinity of Lake Klamath and the Lava Beds, during the short, sharp and decisive Modoc war, it has been arranged to make certain movements through the country of the Indians who manifested a weak-kneed friendship for the whites, pending the operations of Captain Jack and his followers. General Davis is already on the march for Fort Walla-Walla, in Washington Territory, on the Columbia river, three hundred miles above its mouth. The line mapped out will carry him through the savage and unknown region lying between the Blue Mountains on the east and the Cascade range on the west. The belt of country thus traversed is over one hundred miles from east to west, and from Fort Klamath to Walla Walla over three hundred. The Indians inhabiting this wild region are the Cayuse nation, and part of what are known as the confederated bands of Central Oregon. The march will consume about six weeks, including rests and salutory demonstrations along the route. No news from the Glass Seal, has the indorsement of the Bank of England, the Canadian railways and Secretary Boutwell, and after two years use by our own railroads answers in every respect. The parties wish a new committee appointed to select a lock. This, it is said, is in favor of a worthless paper seal. The railroad companies interested protest against this action. If it should succeed it would cost them upwards of a hundred thousand dollars to make the change.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed an investigation of the burning of the steamboat Wawasset. The vessel was inspected by the Local Steamboat Board of Baltimore on March 24, 1873, and her certificate shows her then to have been legally equipped. The investigation will be conducted by the Local Board of Norfolk, Va., as disinterested parties, under the direction of the Supervising Inspector of the United States District. The Baltimore Board will be examined as witnesses. The investigation will commence on Wednesday next. Mr. Menshaw arrived in this city to-day to make the necessary arrangements. The certificate allowed the vessel to carry fifty passengers, and showed that there were seventy-five life preservers on board. At the time when the accident occurred it seems she had upwards of four hundred life preservers. Under the law vessels are allowed to carry excursionists by sacrificing a special license, which requires additional outfit. This license the owners of the Wawasset failed to procure, hence she violated the law, for she had on board fully double the number of passengers she could legally carry under her regular license. As an excursion boat she could carry two hundred and fifty passengers. The owners will be prosecuted for violation of the section of the law relative to carrying excursions. The penalty is ten dollars fine per passenger and to refund the passage money. The Supervising Inspector brings suit. It remains to be seen what further action will be required by the results of the investigation.

The Gordon Case.

Governor Austin and Mayor Blackett, of Minneapolis, had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day respecting the Gordon-Gordon case. The English consul, who was commissioned with Sir John MacDonald, Minister of Justice in the Canadian Dominion, on the subject of the release of the prisoners on bail. So far the matter has been acted upon informally. The President, in conversation with Governor Austin at Long Branch, stated that at the decisive moment he would take prompt action.

Steamboat Inspection.

The enforcement of the steamboat inspection law is having a good effect all around. An application has been received from a passenger steamboat company at Cleveland to carry petroleum, under the recent decision of the Secretary.

Printed Matter to England.

The Superintendent of the Foreign Mails has issued the following important instructious to Postmasters, respecting the postage on monthly periodicals: "The attention of this Department having been called to the circumstance that under the regulations of the British Postoffice, British periodicals issued at intervals of not more than 31 days, and printed on sheets stitched together, are classed as newspapers when forwarded in the mails to this country, and charged with postage accordingly; and it being desirable that regulations for the exchange of all classes of correspondence shall be, as nearly as practicable, the same in each country, the Postmaster General has ordered that periodicals issued at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and printed on sheets stitched together, published in the United States, and addressed to Great Britain, shall hereafter be treated as newspapers, and charged with postage accordingly, that is to say, two cents on each copy, if not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of two cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof".

Newspaper Exchanges With Canada.

Under the law abolishing the franking privilege, editors of newspapers published in the United States can no longer exchange papers free of postage with editors of newspapers published in Canada, or *vice versa*, but exchanges are now subject to the regular domestic quarterly rates of postage, to be pre-paid at the mailing office on newspapers sent, and collected at the receiving office on newspapers received. The same applies to newspapers exchanged between the United States and the Sandwich Islands.

Important to Postmasters.

Official communications sent by postmasters in the United States to postmasters in Canada must be prepaid by official stamps, at the rate of 6 cents per half ounce, being in full to destination in Canada.

Dead Letters.

Strange to say, in this intelligent age and country, one of the most important branches of the business of the General Postoffice is the examination of "dead" letters received at the Department for want of proper address or from various other reasons, most of which arise from the ignorance of the parties. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this unmailable matter from a statement contained in the Dead Letter office report for the month of July. The following gives an exhibit of the money branch alone:

918	unregistered letters received, inclosing $1 and over, containing	$10,449 31
134	registered and opened, and containing	1,351 00
923	inclosing sums less than $1, containing	284 79
387	unmailable letters received, inclosing $ and over, containing	8,812 25
157	unmailable letters received, inclosing less than $1, containing	56 56

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1873.

GENERAL SPINNER ON MUTILATED LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

General Spinner has addressed the following letter to the cashier of the New England bank:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, August 7, 1873.

SIR—Your letter of the 1st inst. was received yesterday by Adams Express Company. There came enclosed, as therein stated, two United States legal tender notes, one of the denomination of five hundred dollars and the other of one hundred dollars. Both these notes are entirely new, having never even been folded, and are perfectly clean, being without spot or speck. For some bad purpose, probably a fraudulent one, with a view to the raising of other United States notes of smaller denominations to the value of these, more than one-tenth of each has been scraped out with a clean cut. Under old regulations of the Treasury Department that existed for more than ten years, these two notes could have been redeemed for only nine-tenths their face value. Sixty dollars would under the old rules have been deducted for mutilations. These rules, unfortunately for the government, have been lately modified so that this penalty cannot be enforced. Under this more than generous modification you will have returned to you new United States notes of like denominations. Under the government contract, at the expense of the United States, the charge to the government by express company for their transportation to its subsidiary agencies is one dollar and twenty cents for the dog days. I consider this request decidedly cool. First, you of course will further mutilate the notes, and then you ask the government not only to replace them with other new unmutilated notes, to be in their turn, for aught I know, mutilated and returned with a like request for other new notes, but to pay expense and run the risk of transportation both ways, this is piling it on. You not only burn with a hot iron, but you ask the burned one to pay for the poker. If you will turn to the fifth section of the National Banking law, you will find that if any person had treated two of your bank notes in the way these two United States notes have been, you could recover, by action in any court having jurisdiction, fifty dollars for each of the mutilations. Now that is some two or three times as much as a gander. Ought not perpetrators of these deeds to be made to respond in like manner? Under the circumstances it has been concluded that these notes be redeemed at par until the pieces that were cut out of them shall be returned to this office, and until the apparent fraudulent or malicious mutilation shall have been satisfactorily explained to the Department.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Germania on a Lar.—Eighth Anniversary of the Schuetzen-Verein—A Sea of Glory and Eager Faces—Hour after Hour Passed Away quiet—General Sherman Makes a March—List of Prizes—The Vienna Commissioner Scandal—Van Buren or Fish Responsible—A National Institution—The American Department Viewed Without Glasses.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1873.

The summer of 1873 will long be remembered as being exceedingly enlivened during the past week by the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Washington Schuezen-Verein. The commodious grounds of the association are situated on what is known as the north side of Maryland, a continuation of Seventh street, about a half a mile beyond the boundary, and are accessible by horse railway. The celebration was formally opened with a parade and music, and up to the time of its close, on Friday, was thronged with persons, citizen and foreign, men and women of all nationalities, and in every rank of life, civil and official. These annual festivities are largely enjoyed by the residents of the city, and though strictly under the management of the German element, the largest part of those who participate in the recreation and amusements of the day are Americans. From all appearances, the society is one of the most popular, prosperous and popular in the country. Any one who had visited the Thier Garten, outside the Brandenburg gate, of Berlin, and dropped in at a Kroll's, or passed an hour or two at the Vienna Augarten, famed Prater of Vienna, could almost imagine himself back amid those scenes of gaiety and innumerable concert-halls, restaurants, music, dancing and singing, diversified with copious draughts of the inevitable beer, afforded many and womany characteristic features. The Americans, from old to young, and not a few of the old, indulged in the sport of "catching the ring," while many carried the pokes, or courses through the air on flying horses and swings.

The important feature of the festive occasion was the shooting for the kingship. This peculiar honor of the Schuetzen-Verein, and great enjoyment, was lively interest. The royal honors were won by August Koch. The same evening the king was escorted about the grounds by the President of the new Schuetzen King. At the same table were distinguished guests, including representatives from the Verein of adjacent cities.

A number of toasts were read and responded to, to which the band discoursed fine music.

Among the principal remarks were those of the President, General Sherman, and other German Republican leaders of the district. He touched off the canters, who undertake to regulate society by statutory enactments. He said:

"We claim that we cannot too often repeat that associations like ours are a life-necessity to the nation; that their enjoyment, recreation, amusement and what is more essential to the American spirit, rest. Americans are becoming insane from an overdose of worry and continued labor—too many holidays are too much evenly denied. The tension is immense; hence the effort to bring back humanity to a state of natural enjoyment and social success. And it is our Wilsons, Colfaxes and others nearer home were to devote half their time and intellect into bringing about a reform in this regard, we would be rendering a service to the country, that in the long run would be more beneficial to the whole country than all the statutes that were ever passed by legislatures. Through the fidelity and zeal of the President and his associates in the army the breach has been healed, and there is now a great and united people, who were destined in a few years to be the foremost people of the world. Applause. Considerable feeling had been manifested by the people of the South on this account, but to his mind the time for the last trace of this feeling was so much concord. In this respect our country has had the wise sense not to allow other countries to longer be allowed in abating the passions engendered by the civil war, which were passing away gradually, but surely. Whatever we may be thought of the President, he is entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people, as far as his military services are concerned. His administration had been the subject of a bitter controversy, but he would say that whatever mistakes, either political or financial, as charged by his enemies the general result of the administration of President Grant had conduced to the peace and prosperity of the people, and they will be exceedingly fortunate if they never have a worse President than U. S. Grant. He then paid a high compliment to the German citizens of the United States, for the felt interest he had in securing without disparagement to any other class of foreigners they made the best citizens.

General Sherman, among other made the hit of the evening in repying to the toast of the Army and Navy. In which he said he replied to both with pleasure, as in the United States the army and navy were synonymous with the nation at large, for they have no party or creed, and where they carried the flag there was protection for all. He looked out of the window and almost imagined he beheld his Fatherland before him, and heard the voices and saw the sights he had seen in Vienna, Dresden and Berlin, but yet he felt that he was at home, and entirely by American citizens, who, when the land of their adoption needed their services, responded promptly to the call and served her long and well. In conclusion, he said he welcomed the people of Germania to his asylum and home, and hoped that all who availed themselves of the opportunities might be as good citizens as the Germans.

A reference to the scenes of the Fatherland called forth deafening applause. Mr. Shepherd in reply to the toast the Board of Public Works said: I am happy on this occasion to recognize the fact that the Schuetzen Verein, like all other progressive organizations in Washington, is a child of the system of the development of our noble city. We can rejoice together, my friends, as we can but two years ago the people were assailed upon all sides for want of energy, enterprise, and even a decent respect for the opinions of our community at large. To-day the brief period shown to the nation that we are not wanting in either or any of those qualities, and that to-day with 150 miles of paved streets and 120 miles of sewers, we are rapidly making our city the best and handsomest in the world. A year or two more will develop the fact that the cry, heretofore so persistently urged, that we are a nation of paupers, is to every respect as undeserved as it is untrue, and will prove to the bitterest of our foes that we have accomplished greater improvements and upon a more comprehensive scale than any other city, not even excepting Paris, throughout the world. All this, my friends, has been the work of the citizens of the District. Through their efforts Congress has at last realized the fact that these six miles square contain the metropolis of forty millions of free people, and that it is the boulevard of the National Legislature to make it worthy of its proud portion as the political center of the American republic.

Among the other toasts the response to, that of "Our Invited Guests," by Louis Waidecker, President of the Washington Saengerbund, was gracefully done.

On Friday night the festivities closed with the distribution of prizes. The following is a list of those awarded, with the amounts:

For shooting at rest:

Mr. Rudolph Heunsch won the first prize, $80 in gold, presented by Governor Cooke. Mr. Heunsch received the prize with appropriate remarks, amid loud huzzas, music and a salvo of artillery.

The second prize, presented by Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd, $50 in gold, was won by Mr. G. Schack, of Pottsville, Pa.

The third prize, presented by Mr. Alex. R. Shepherd, $60 in silver, was won by Mr. E. Buschman, of Baltimore.

Fourth prize, $50, to W. Vonder Wetten, of Baltimore; fifth, $40, to M. Mowry, Washington; sixth, $30, to Louis Bauer; seventh, $25, to F. Hasselhorst, Baltimore; eighth, $20, to J. Seiler; ninth, $18, to J. Kaiser; tenth, $16, to Wm. Fender; eleventh, $14, to John Vogt; twelfth, $12, to H. Re Ensering, Baltimore; thirteenth, $10, to J. Lippold; fourteenth, $9, to D. Gatto, Baltimore; fifteenth, $8, to C. Rapert; sixteenth, $7, to W. Foester, Baltimore; seventeenth, $6, to E. Stapp; eighteenth, $5, to G. Seitz, Baltimore.

SHOOTING OFF HAND.—First prize, $40 in gold, to Mr. Schack, Pottsville, Pa.; second, $30 in gold, presented by the Hon. N. P. Chipman, won by Wm. Pedder; third, $20, by Foerster, Baltimore; fourth $15, Mr. Bartoled, Wilmington; fifth, $10, W. Vonder Wetten, Baltimore; sixth, $5, R. Hounsoh.

The gold medal for the largest number of centre shots made during the Fest was awarded to Mr. Schack, of Pottsville, Pa.

LADIES' SHOOTING PRIZES.—First prize, Mrs. Behrens; second, Mrs. Vanderv; third, Mrs. C. Ruppert; fourth; Mrs. J. Horper; fifth, Mrs. H. Koch; sixth, Mrs. W. Fendner; seventh, Mrs. J. Baier.

BOWLING PRIZES.—First prize, $10, J. W. Voorhees; second, $15, John Vogt; third, $10, S. Cess; fourth, $8; W. Muhlheisen; fifth, $7, C. Hines; sixth, $6, G. Seifferic; seventh, $5, George Schultz; eighth, $4, William Fendner.

THE NEW SCHUEZEN KING.

The present reigning monarch, Mr. August Koch, is a well-known German of Washington. He is about fifty years of age, and has been Vice President of the society for a year and a director for several years.

The report of the investigation into the alleged dishonest transactions of Van Buren and some of his assistant Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition has reached the Secretary of State and as might be presumed is rather severe on the chief Commissioner. It is difficult to determine whom the public should censure most Van Buren for using or attempting to use, as charged, an office of high honor to a disgraceful scramble after a few dollars or the Secretary of State for the stupidity displayed in making the effort to punish the offenders, so notorious that it not only rendered the United States the scandal of all the nations of christendom, but disgraced the very name of American, as far as its connection with that universal exhibition of the industries of the unchristian family was concerned. Referring to the time of this trouble it is well remembered with what a triumphal blast of superrogation the obsequious Van Buren sounded his own praises and to a knowledge of how he would crush the delinquents. In doing so it is now known how he swept the innocent and the guilty into the same category, for how he saw his mistake, and backed down with an awkward apology, that he did not intend to injure the innocent, the very thing which he did do, and greatly to the chagrin of themselves and their friends. Now the report has been received, and it remains to be seen how far the Secretary has been warranted in his wholesale measures. All letters from Vienna state that Mr. Van Buren made on this occasion to have been a veritable bore Jay, started his trouble by his autocratic method of a dollar and twenty cents for the dog days. I consider this request decidedly cool. First, you of course will further mutilate the notes, and then you ask the government not only to replace them with other new unmutilated notes, to be in their turn, for aught I know, mutilated and returned with a like request for other new notes, but to pay expense and run the risk of transportation both ways, this is piling it on. You not only burn with a hot iron, but you ask the burned one to pay for the poker. If you will turn to the fifth section of the National Banking law, you will find that if any person had treated two of your bank notes in the way these two United States notes have been, you could recover, by action in any court having jurisdiction, fifty dollars for each of the mutilations. Now that is some two or three times as much as a gander. Ought not perpetrators of these deeds to be made to respond in like manner? Under the circumstances it has been concluded that these notes be redeemed at par until the pieces that were cut out of them shall be returned to this office, and until the apparent fraudulent or malicious mutilation shall have been satisfactorily explained to the Department.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

Germania on a Lar.—Eighth Anniversary of the Schuetzen-Verein—A Sea of Glory and Eager Faces—Hour after Hour Passed Away quiet—General Sherman Makes a March—List of Prizes—The Vienna Commissioner Scandal—Van Buren or Fish Responsible—A National Institution—The American Department Viewed Without Glasses.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1873.

The summer of 1873 will long be remembered as being exceedingly enlivened during the past week by the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Washington Schuezen-Verein. The commodious grounds of the association are situated on what is known as the north side of Maryland, a continuation of Seventh street, about a half a mile beyond the boundary, and are accessible by horse railway. The celebration was formally opened with a parade and music, and up to the time of its close, on Friday, was thronged with persons, citizen and foreign, men and women of all nationalities, and in every rank of life, civil and official. These annual festivities are largely enjoyed by the residents of the city, and though strictly under the management of the German element, the largest part of those who participate in the recreation and amusements of the day are Americans. From all appearances, the society is one of the most popular, prosperous and popular in the country. Any one who had visited the Thier Garten, outside the Brandenburg gate, of Berlin, and dropped in at a Kroll's, or passed an hour or two at the Vienna Augarten, famed Prater of Vienna, could almost imagine himself back amid those scenes of gaiety and innumerable concert-halls, restaurants, music, dancing and singing, diversified with copious draughts of the inevitable beer, afforded many and womany characteristic features. The Americans, from old to young, and not a few of the old, indulged in the sport of "catching the ring," while many carried the pokes, or courses through the air on flying horses and swings.

The important feature of the festive occasion was the shooting for the kingship. This peculiar honor of the Schuetzen-Verein, and great enjoyment, was lively interest. The royal honors were won by August Koch. The same evening the king was escorted about the grounds by the President of the new Schuetzen King. At the same table were distinguished guests, including representatives from the Verein of adjacent cities.

A number of toasts were read and responded to, to which the band discoursed fine music.

Among the principal remarks were those of the President, General Sherman, and other German Republican leaders of the district. He touched off the canters, who undertake to regulate society by statutory enactments. He said:

"We claim that we cannot too often repeat that associations like ours are a life-necessity to the nation; that their enjoyment, recreation, amusement and what is more essential to the American spirit, rest. Americans are becoming insane from an overdose of worry and continued labor—too many holidays are too much evenly denied. The tension is immense; hence the effort to bring back humanity to a state of natural enjoyment and social success. And it is our Wilsons, Colfaxes and others nearer home were to devote half their time and intellect into bringing about a reform in this regard, we would be rendering a service to the country, that in the long run would be more beneficial to the whole country than all the statutes that were ever passed by legislatures. Through the fidelity and zeal of the President and his associates in the army the breach has been healed, and there is now a great and united people, who were destined in a few years to be the foremost people of the world. Applause. Considerable feeling had been manifested by the people of the South on this account, but to his mind the time for the last trace of this feeling was so much concord. In this respect our country has had the wise sense not to allow other countries to longer be allowed in abating the passions engendered by the civil war, which were passing away gradually, but surely. Whatever we may be thought of the President, he is entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people, as far as his military services are concerned. His administration had been the subject of a bitter controversy, but he would say that whatever mistakes, either political or financial, as charged by his enemies the general result of the administration of President Grant had conduced to the peace and prosperity of the people, and they will be exceedingly fortunate if they never have a worse President than U. S. Grant. He then paid a high compliment to the German citizens of the United States, for the felt interest he had in securing without disparagement to any other class of foreigners they made the best citizens.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State Convention met Wednesday at Harrisburg, and our telegraphic columns contain full accounts of the proceedings. The platform is an admirable one, and will meet with very general approval; and the whole spirit of the Convention gives token of the prevalence of the right temper and of a consciousness of the necessities of the occasion.

The nomination of Mr. MACKEY for State Treasurer was a foregone conclusion. He has made so good an officer and given such general satisfaction, that no active opposition was made to his renomination. Mr. HENRY, the only one who contested the field with him, conceded, from the start, that Mr. MACKEY would be nominated, and he made his canvass not for the present but for the future. Few men have ever filled that important office who have been able, after three years' service, to boast so wide a circle of personal friends, or to enjoy so large a share of personal popularity. He has discharged a highly responsible trust in a very efficient way, and this popular indorsement of him was as flattering as it was well deserved. He has paid off, in the three years, $5,000,000 of the State debt, and is now paying it off at the rate of $200,000 per month; and while no fact could be more palatable to the people of the State, who delight to witness this steady reduction of the public debt, we know of nothing that more effectually demonstrates the administrative capacity of the incumbent.

The nominee for Supreme Judge, Hon. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson county, is well known to many of our citizens, and is eminently qualified for the place. He has had experience on the Bench, and having had a large practice as a lawyer, especially on land titles and questions arising out of oil operations, he will bring to his new place, if elected, an experience that will be of great service to both himself and the Bench. He is a man of superior talent, and possesses a reputation for personal integrity exceeded by none. It is a good nomination, and will give very great satisfaction throughout the West.

Altogether, the ticket and the platform are thoroughly satisfactory, and the success of the party in October is no longer a problem. Every man with an eye in his forehead can see that the ticket is bound to win. We commend it to the hearty support of our party friends, and in the full confidence of its triumph at the polls.

THE five leading branches of manufacture in the United States are iron, lumber, cotton, machinery, and woolen, ranging in importance in the order named. The iron trade employs 137,545 operatives and a capital of $198,356,116; the lumber trade, 163,397 operatives and a capital of $161,500,273.

WE ARE not surprised that the Western Grangers are growing weary of the speeches which are now being inflicted upon them. Most of these speeches begin with, "I have not the good fortune to be a farmer, but I have always felt the most profound interest in the truly noble and predominant pursuit of agriculture, and never was that interest greater than now."

THE Republican State Convention meets today at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer. Our dispatches foreshadowed the choice of Mr. MACKAY for the Treasurership. The contest between Judges PAXTON, BUTLER and GORDON for the Supreme Judge candidacy has been spirited, but, we believe the whole convention and party will gracefully accept the successful contestant as their candidate and give him a triumphant election.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal*, of yesterday, publishes the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made in compliance with the act of Assembly passed in 1870. By the report it appears that during the month of July the State debt was reduced $209,850. The *Journal* mentions as another fact indicative of the healthy state of our finances and accounting for the good credit of the Commonwealth, that within the past three years the debt has been reduced $4,948,253 13.

MR. ALLEN, speaking at Chillicothe a few days ago about the protest which the Democrats made against the prosecution of the war, asked, "Had it not been for this protest on the part of the Democracy, where would the war have ended?" It is always difficult to say what would have happened if circumstances had not been as they were; but our opinion is that if the Democracy had not protested that the North would not attempt to coerce the South, couldn't do it if they did try, and ought not to do it if they would and could, there might not have been much of a war, and it would have ended in 1861—there or thereabouts.

THE United States Circuit Court for the eighth Circuit, district of Nebraska, has recently rendered an important decision in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* the Treasurer of Douglass county *et al.* This was an action brought by the railroad company to restrain the treasurers of Douglass and several other counties containing lands belonging to the company, from collecting taxes levied upon the said lands. The decision of the Court is that these lands, having been acquired by grant from Congress, which grant is conditioned on the payment of the lands by the company within a specified time, the general government has an interest in the same, which cannot be sold for State taxes. The opinion of the Court is based upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* JOHN H. PRESCOTT.

WE HAIL with joy any allusion to the tariff question in a Pennsylvania Democratic newspaper. The Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday says:

> "Any individual may be a friend of a high tariff or of a mere revenue tariff either, and be in full communion with the Democratic party."

It is gratifying to see that the *Post* is aware that there is such a thing as a high tariff, and such a thing as a mere revenue tariff. So far, very well. From late indications we feared it never knew, or had forgotten these facts. Now one step farther. There is also such a thing as no tariff at all; the New York *World* says the political issue of the day is between tariff and no tariff, and the Democracy are for the latter; and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* regrets that the Ohio platform was not more pronounced in favor of absolute free trade. Our hospitable neighbor should not be quite so free with its invitations to tariff men to join the Democratic communion till it can issue them with a little more authority.

INFANT MORTALITY.

We know not what degree of attention readers ordinarily bestow upon the mortuary reports which appear at regular intervals in the newspapers of the city. At present, when apprehensions exist of an outbreak here of the epidemic which prevails in some other places, no doubt the reports referred to are examined with more or less care by nearly everybody, but when no such ground of interest in the subject exists, a good many, if not a majority, of readers probably either pass by altogether or slightly regard the weekly and monthly lists of diseases and deaths. To one class they may seem disagreeable mementoes of mortality, while to another class they may seem of remote or indefinite interest, as relating to a subject in which they are not directly concerned, at least immediately. And yet almost every one of these reports published in the summer months presents, in the most startling way, an evil which is really greater and more alarming than the cholera. From the report of deaths in Pittsburgh for the week ending August 10th, it appears that of the one hundred and six persons who died thirty-nine were under one year of age, nineteen were under two years, and eleven were under five years. Of the fifty-eight who in the same time died in Allegheny, twenty-seven were under one year and twelve were under five years. Those who habitually consult our mortuary reports need not be told that there is nothing exceptional or peculiar in this statement, or that the week named was not especially fatal to young children. Only about the average number of a summer week were carried off. And the astonishing mortality among infants thus indicated is by no means confined to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Other great centres of population suffer in the same way, and some of them in still greater degree, as will be at once apparent to any one who chooses to consult easily accessible statistics. At this moment we have before us the death list of Detroit for the month of July, and it shows that of the three hundred and thirty-six persons deceased in the period, no less than two hundred and twenty-four were infants and thirty-three were children. That is, two-thirds of all the deaths in the city were of infants under eighteen months of age. Such a statement regarding any single city would be sufficiently startling. But the fact is frightful in view of the equal or even greater infant mortality in other large towns. It is perhaps only in connection with the details of single localities that anyone is enabled fully to realize the awful significance of the truth, well established by statistics, that in Christian countries one-half of all the children born fail to survive their fifth year.

The question has been often asked, but cannot be asked too frequently—whether such mortality among children is a necessity of nature. No physician will answer the question in the affirmative, and no person of ordinary intelligence who observes the conditions of city life, and especially the treatment of young children in cities, can for a moment doubt that much of the infantile illness and death in towns is the result of causes which might be removed or counteracted. Unclean and ill ventilated dwellings cause not a little of the evil, and of course many families are unavoidably exposed to it. But when the municipal authorities of all cities shall duly appreciate the value of public parks, even the children of the poorest will enjoy opportunities of refreshment propitious to health. And under the least favorable circumstances parents aware of the conditions which cause disease might often protect their offspring against its ravages. At present, partly through ignorance and partly through indifference, which is its consequence, very young children are too often left to fortune to find health or disease as it may come. They are exposed to about equal peril from too little or too much clothing, each excess producing or tending to produce the intestinal and other derangements to which infants are especially liable, and in the matter of diet they are too often equally unfortunate. Doubtless, in bad air, improper food, and too little or too much covering, whether by day or night, would be found the chief causes of a mortality which is simply appalling.

Sheathing Iron Ships.

Two of the most effective methods of sheathing iron ships, at present in vogue, differ so peculiarly in their principles and details, that the practical results of the two, based on actual experience, would furnish interesting material for comparison.

In one of these, in which copper, mixed metal, or zinc, is employed, the inner layer of the iron consists of narrow strips of plate, merely wide enough to make lap-joints with the outer layer, and to leave a groove between the edges of each pair of outer plates about as wide as the plates are thick. Into this groove is placed a filling of teak or ebonite, a compound of India rubber and sulphur. Outside the plating is a layer of tarred felt about one-quarter of an inch thick, upon which the sheathing is laid and fastened with sheathing nails of the same metal, driven through the felt into the fillings. Intermediate fastenings are obtained, in case of long plates found necessary, by inserting ebonite plugs into the holes drilled in the iron plates and driving sheathing nails into them.

In the other method, outside the iron skin are riveted angle iron ribs, the projecting flanges of which are dovetail in section. The inner skin is coated with pitch, and the spaces between the dovetail flanges are filled by packing and wedging into them short pieces of plank. The outside ribs, with their wooden filling, rise to a short distance above the water line, and the upper edge of the filling is guarded by a longitudinal angle iron. The outer surface of the filling having been payed with pitch, a complete wooden sheathing, about two and a half inches thick, is put on and fastened to the filling pieces with mixed metal nails, but not passing through these pieces. This is also pitched, and then sheathed with copper or mixed metal, nails being used to keep the metal sheathing two or three inches from any exposed piece of iron.

The Great Incubator.

We now know why Butler has been so solemn and quiet lately. While sitting on the extreme point of Cape Ann, casting one eye toward the Cape of Good Hope and the other toward Cape Horn, smiling blandly upon all comers, but putting his fingers on his lips if any one essayed to break the silence, the general has been "wrastling" with the great subject of the salary grab, so as to be able to put it before the people of Massachusetts in a way to silence all complaints and charm all hearts. Seven columns of explanation have already come from his facile pen, and still the great task remains unfinished. Until it is done the general must continue to sit, pensive by the ocean side, on "a stern and rock-bound coast," and listen to the murmur of the sad sea waves. Such a production, under circumstances so impressive, reminds us strongly of the hatching of the Cosmic Egg, according to the theory of the Mystic school.

> Upon the Egg of Night set uncreate
> And a Chaos inchoate,
> An uncertain Being sate—
> Berea in Him Rock,
> Above Him Cloud,
> And the Cloud was Rock,
> And the Rock was Cloud.
>
> The Rock soon growing moist and warm,
> The Cloud began to take a Form.
> As though a Something would be Born.
> A Form chaotic, vast and vague,
> Which issued in *The Cosmic Egg*.
>
> Then the Being uncreate,
> Upon *The Egg* did Incubate,
> And anon became the Incubator:
> And of *The Egg* did Allegate,
> And thus became the Allegator;
> And the Incubator was Potentiate,
> But the Alligator was Potentiator.
>
> —*Boston Herald.*

French Lawyers and Judges.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus gossips irreverently of the gentlemen who run the French courts:

> French lawyers come into court in black stuff or silk gowns, and wearing on their heads black hats without brims. This gives them a fierce and truculent aspect to which is altogether used to it, and they seem to such an unpracticed eye like a party of young gentlemen who probably went to a fancy ball in dominoes the night before, and who all lost the rims of their hats at a very late hour in slight differences with the police, who have now come into court in consequence of one of their number having humorously blackened the eye of a gentleman who could not see the necessity of opening a water tap with a cork screw. One constantly expects to hear them melodiously announce in general terms that "he's a jolly good fellow," and they "wan't go home" for a long while yet. But the easy views of life suggested by the flippant style of the flying dominoes and the rakish, tipsy, brimless hats of the advocates are perhaps a natural compensation for the weight with which a man feels himself crushed when he looks upon the gravity of the judges. These are ponderously serious persons. They represent the majesty of the law, and they are dreadfully conscious of it.

The Origin of Cholera.

M. Tholozan, the French physician in attendance upon the Shah of Persia, has availed himself of his visit to Paris to publish a pamphlet on "The Origin of Cholera," which has been communicated to the Academie de Medicine. Giving a brief history of the ravages which the disease has inflicted throughout Europe since 1831, and admitting the complexity of the phenomena which often accompany it, M. Tholozan makes the following assertions: That it is incorrect to say that cholera has always spread from east to west, and that India and Persia are, so to speak, the natural reservoirs of that disease; that it is infinitely more probable that cholera exists, in a latent or sporadic form, in various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, radiating from one or other of them in different directions; and that *there is good ground for believing* epidemic cholera to be closely affected by the state of the atmosphere, its presence has frequently coincided with periods of excessive drought. M. Fauvel has announced his intention of combating the theory propounded by M. Tholozan, and one or two French physicians of reputation are equally anxious to speak in its support.

Vast Engineering Projects.

It is stated that the Russian government proposes to effect the junction of the Black Sea with the Caspian, which is the lower by about eighty-three feet—or that much below the level of the sea—by digging a canal only about four miles long, connecting the Manutch, one of the eastern tributaries of the Don, with the Kerma. The total length of the route will be 400 miles. The principal engineering labor will be in piercing the mountain which separates these rivers, requiring 32,000 workmen for six years. Another project is that of a new canal for connecting the Rhine and the Weser. It is to be eight and one-half feet deep, forty four feet wide and over one hundred miles long.

A WORCESTER, Mass., paper says that on Saturday, a workman, in one of the shops in Milbury was attracted by the painful and long-continued bellowing of a cow, and at length started out to ascertain the cause. He followed the sound to a pasture, where he found a cow, which had fallen in attempting to get over a wall in such a manner as not to be able to get up, and a huge brindle dog was gnawing her living body. Not daring to approach the ravenous beast alone, the man went for help, and when he returned the dog was gone. The cow was horribly torn about the flank, and both her eyes were dug out. She was killed at once to end her sufferings. No trace of the dog has been found, although several men spent Sunday in hunting him, it not being considered safe to allow such a creature to be at large.

A PRODUCT of South Australia, just discovered, promises well. Kerosene oil has been made from a substance which exudes from the earth in large quantities at the head of the Coorong. An area of 2,000 acres has been taken up by one firm, and experiments have been made to test the stuff, which in appearance resembles asphalte, and has been called "caoutchouc." A ton of the material yields seventy gallons of kerosene, thirty of naphtha, tipsy, brimless hats of the advocates are perhaps a natural compensation for the weight with which a man feels himself crushed when he looks upon the gravity of the judges. These are ponderously serious persons. They represent the majesty of the law, and they are dreadfully conscious of it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes that extensive deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Clark county, Indiana, within twenty miles of Louisville. The ore is mixed with carbonate of lime, and is thus useful to mix in smelting with ore otherwise richer. The proportion of iron in this ore is from forty to fifty per cent. Mr. Borden, Assistant State Geologist, expresses the opinion that the ore in these deposits will prove better for producing Bessemer steel than any other with which he is acquainted in the United States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The skeleton of a gorilla from Gaboon, Africa, is about to be placed in the museum of the Chicago Medical College, and two chimpanzees are bleaching for the same institution.

A Western parson delicately began a funeral discourse by alluding to the fact that he had officiated at the hanging of the father of the deceased.

Boston postoffice clerks are now required to place on each package of letters they mail a card bearing their name and a request that all errors be noted by the receiving postmaster and reported to the sending office.

It is no longer the Fire Fiend. The Blazing Besom is the Chicago name for it.

"Milk restaurants" continue to multiply in New York. Most of them are named after popular breeds of cows, such as "Alderney" and "Jersey."

A Louisiana paper states that the inscription "for sale," or "for rent," is posted on more than 6,000 houses and stores in New Orleans.

An old colored woman shouted herself to death at Columbia, South Carolina, the other day, at a prayer meeting, and went to glory.

Some indefatigable relic hunter paid the enormous sum of $5 50 for the bed upon which President Grant was born, at the recent sale of Jesse R. Grant's effects.

Fon du Lac voted one of her aldermen a cane for being the homeliest man in town. When the votes were counted up and the result announced, Mr. McHenry took off his coat and mauled that crowd of friends and acquaintances until the sacredness of the ballot-box was forever destroyed.

A prize "for tried and improved morals," offered by the High School at Newport, R. I., has been won by the only male pupil in a large class of female competitors. The girls tried, but could find no room for improvement. They ought, however, to have some credit for the betterment of the boy.

It is expected that Minnesota will export this year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A Troy father tied his fourteen-year-old daughter hand and foot, and kept her in that condition in her room for two weeks, to prevent her attending picnics. About that time she fell from the third-story window, striking an awning, and was picked up and carried back by her kind father. She will probably be heard from again if that window isn't nailed down.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the mother of a lilliputian baby in that city, just leased to a showman: "Mrs. Orlanie is very fond of her little girl. Indeed, such is the strength of her maternal feelings that nothing but a financial consideration could induce her to part with the child."

Shipbuilding prospers in Prince Edward Island the present season, seventy or eighty vessels being in process of construction on various parts of the island. Fears, are entertained, however, that if shipbuilding goes on as rapidly as during the past few years, the supply of timber will give out.

A woman on Harrison street, Peoria, threw a brick at a dog the other morning, striking herself on the back of the head with such force that it knocked her senseless and raised a lump on her chignon. She will crawl inside a barrel the next time she wants to throw stones.

The editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, in commenting on the percentage of ministerial increase to that of membership, states that the Methodist Church has received more permanent harm from presiding elder pressure brought upon young men to hurry them into active work before proper education, than from the wise delay for seminary or college preparation.

From Peoria *Review*: "In a vigorous chase after rats, Friday afternoon, a boy on Jefferson street broke down a shelf in the cellar and immolated six jars of preserves. He gazed on the ruins with a sigh, caught and killed the rat, laid it among the debris, and daubing his faithful dog's nose and legs with the fruit, sent him up stairs, while the boy hid in the coal shed. He heard feminine shrieks of dismay, he heard the wrathful objurgations of his sire, he heard the unsuspecting dog led into the back yard and shot, and spreading forth his hands, said solemnly, 'Another victim of circumstantial evidence.'"

The Paris *Figaro* publishes an interesting story, which it credits to an American paper entitled the *Journal de Vermont*, a publication not very well known at home. The story stated that a band of New Hampshire assassins had been making much trouble for many months, murdering all persons whom they seized. Recently the police came suddenly upon them and they fled. In their flight they ran past a photographer. Quick as thought, he turned his instrument toward them and took them on the full run. He made out a picture from the negative. The whole gang were identified as neighboring farmers, and all were quietly arrested the next day.

The women of a Wisconsin town have been organized to prosecute the men who leave their teams standing on street crossings.

The editor of an Illinois paper thinks fishing, as a general rule, doesn't pay. "We stood it all day in the river last week," he says, "but caught nothing—until we got home."

Detroit is to have a new evening paper, to be called the *Tribune*.

Ten thousand pounds of Spanish mackerel, the fish averaging four pounds each, is a "catch" reported as made last week off Orient Point, L. I.

The New Hampshire Legislature has passed an act obliging railway trains to stop 500 feet from the intersection of railroads at a gate.

A case of scalping, which cannot be charged to the Modocs, occurred in New Haven last week. Mrs. Ann Mooney, at work in a factory, had her hair caught in the machinery. Unhappily she was not a woman of fashion, and her hair was her own. The whole of it was in a moment torn from her head. Physicians are doubtful if the fracture will heal, but the patient endured great suffering, and it is feared may not recover from the injury.

A girl in Macoupin county, Illinois, told her lover she would marry him if he would milk three cows clean while she was milking two. He failed, and at last accounts was practicing on all the cows he could see with the hope of getting another trial.

"Mamma, don't forget to ask papa about going to Brighton for a fortnight!" "Hush, dear! I'm afraid it won't do! You know how dreadfully the sea side upsets papa for the first week always!" "Yes, but papa needn't come down till the second weeek, you know.—*Punch.*

A company has been incorporated to build a railroad around Chicago, for the rapid transfer of passengers and freight from one railroad to another.

A Mrs. Clark, at Keokuk, subscribed four dollars toward building a church, and not being able to raise the money she worked four days at lathing.

A political orator, speaking of a certain general whom he admired, said he was always on the field of battle where the bullets were thickest. "Where was that?" "In the ammunition wagon."

Advices from the Hayden exploring expedition in Colorado say that it has been found that the former surveys of the whole region have been strangely inaccurate and full of blunders.

The Boston *Transcript* thinks Utah is the place for developing female eccentricities. It says: "There is a woman making affidavit in court there that she no longer wishes to be called 'Young.'"

The London *Advertiser* says the report of the Committee on Coal may, in unofficial language, be summed up in three lines: "We do not know how coal came to rise to its present price, and we know still less how it can ever be brought down again."

A Vicksburg bank cashier paid a man $200 too much, and not being able to find the man, and having no money to make the loss good, leaped into the river and drowned himself.

A John Bull, conversing with an Indian asked him if he knew the sun never sets in the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not afraid that Eastern tourists on the Western plains will exhaust the supply of buffaloes, but it trembles for the supply of lead.

A child was lately born in Madison, Wisconsin, with two front teeth.

About one hundred young girls in the criminal reformatory, near Bath, England, rose in open mutiny recently, on account of their dislike for a new laundry matron. They broke the windows of the laundry, scaled the walls outside, and barricaded themselves in a room. Their conduct was so violent and tigerish that police had to be sent for from Bath and Bradford to break down the barricade and take them into custody.

A Colorado postmaster is charged with selling newspapers at seventy-five cents a hundred, instead of delivering them to subscribers.

THE Jacksonian Democracy of Toddyville, Whisky Corners township, met last Friday to oppose the purchase of a new handle for the town pump, and passed resolutions denouncing the Proclamation of Emancipation, upholding the Resolutions of '98, and in favor of a war with Great Britain.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

PERSONAL.

Gen. Spinner's autograph is said to look like a Chinese prescription for chills.

Brick Pomeroy is on exhibition at Galveston, Texas.

On the night of August 1, Mrs. Cassius Claxon, of Shelby county, Kentucky, heard a man climbing into her window. She had a revolver handy, and killed the intruder. She was tried and honorably acquitted.

Mrs. Countaway, of England, has done so till she has counted off the seventeenth child in nine years.

Lord Houghton is to preside at the meeting of the Social Science Congress, to be held in Norwich, England, in October next.

Mrs. General Gaines is residing in Memphis, Tenn., the home of her husband, waiting for the final settlement of her New Orleans claims, which have been forty-one years in litigation, and cover property worth $20,000,000.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Coulburst, senior partner in her bank, have given £15,000 each to form a fund for the widows and orphans of those who die in the employ of the Coutts bank.

President MacMahon declares that his firm resolution is to "place France in complete possession of herself.

Governor Hendricks will make no speeches in the Ohio campaign. He is spending the summer in Virginia.

This is a mild expression of disgust by the *Cosmopolitan*, an American journal of London: "Guilford Onslow, M. P., has the 'cheek' to ask us to publish an 'appeal to the nation' in behalf of a scoundrel who has confessed himself guilty of forgery, theft, perjury and seduction.

A curious case of religious fanaticism has been discovered in New York. A Miss Florence Francis, about forty years of age, became strongly impressed with the idea that her soul would be lost unless she endured a prolonged fast, shut herself in a room in Fourteenth street, and seating herself by a window deliberately starved herself. On Wednesday the door of the room was broken open and Miss Francis was found in the last stages of starvation. For six days no food or drink had passed her lips. Her body was terribly emaciated and her life hung upon a thread. The poor woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but there is very small hope of her recovery.

They call Mrs. Wray, of Georgia, unfeeling because she chewed gum while her husband was being laid away in the silent tomb.

Fernando and Ben Wood are at Saratoga, and of their personnel a correspondent says: "I never saw brothers more different. Fernando glides as with the easy grace of an eel, while Ben thrashes like a big whale, his starboard and larboard flukes working, and his broad-brimmed Panama hat sits on his head like a cocoa-nut on a bumper."

Mr. Smith, of Deeping, St. James, England, having been "played upon" by Miss Jenkinson, has sought redress in court. He had arranged for his nuptials with the young woman, when she told him she had changed her mind in regard to him. But she added that she would marry Mr. Smith if he made her, but that if she did espouse him she would "make him live like a toad under a harrow." Either poor Smith wants to live in the way his enchantress mentions, or he thinks with Baron Pollock that "too loud will a proper spirit would stay under the barrow."

Since Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, has been in London, says the *Courier-Journal*, he has mastered the art of deciphering the difficult cuneform or arrow-headed inscription on Persepolitan relics, fragments of Assyrian monuments and Babylonish bricks in the British collections. These inscriptions consist of two radical signs, the wedge and the angle, susceptible of thirty different combinations, and the characters are consequently not generally known and used by the Medes and Persians, their origin being Shemitic. They are both tri-lingual and tri literal alphabets in the inscriptions, and differ but little save in form in the entire structure. These facts will convey some idea of the difficulty of deciphering these ancient remains, and Dr. Robinson has performed an unusual, philological feat in mastering them in so brief a period.

The eccentric novels of "Paul Ferroll" and "Paul Ferroll's Wife," it now appears, were written by a Mrs. Clive, wife of Rev. Arthur Clive. This fact was revealed by the circumstances that the lady, on July 12th, was burned to death by a spark flying from the fire and igniting her dress. In the notices of her death the works of her husband were mentioned, and so the great question as to the authorship of Paul Ferroll was settled. When her novels were first published the name of the author was inquired after with great curiosity, but no answer could be obtained until the occurrence of death, which reveals all literary secrets except those of the "Junius" class.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: An eminent clergyman of this city, who is debarred from pulpit labor by physical infirmity, says the *Literary World*, has improved his leisure by the elaboration of an idea which is really unique. It was suggested to him by the custom of making birthday presents, which, in many cases, are books. It seemed to him that a volume might be prepared especially appropriate for this service, and for fifteen years he has been working, at odd moments, to that end. He divides the life of man into periods, and into these gathers facts illustrative of them—biographical particulars of men and women, and of such and such ages, at certain ages, etc., interspersed with pertinent reflections and lessons. The book will, of course, be suited to all ages and all conditions, since all of these are embraced within the span of human life; and, moreover, it can never grow stale, but will be as valuable in 2873 as in the current year. It is likely that it will be given to the public during next autumn.

Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College sailed for Europe on June 29, to spend the summer vacation.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, is seriously ill at Janesville, Wis.

Major Perry, of Cleveland, has resigned his position in the United States army, and leaves the country at once for Cairo, there to report for duty in the service of the Khedive of Egypt.

The City Collector of Boston publishes a little "notice" which occupies nineteen columns of the *Post*.

The programme of ex-President Johnson is to spend a few weeks at some of the Virginia Springs, be elected Governor of Tennessee, and then take a desk in the United States Senate.

A daughter of Putnam, the publisher, is a practicing physician in New York.

Mrs. Babcock, a bright and hearty old Iowa lady of 75 years, last year wove 1,122 yards of rag carpeting, for which she received $196 64. In three months and six days this year she wove 554 yards, receiving therefor $94 64.

Rev. Mr. Murray, of Boston, denies that he killed ten deer this season and ate them all at one meal.

Charles Bellows, of Lancaster, Mass., has a carriage one hundred years old. It was formerly owned by Harrison Gray Otis.

Senator Hamlin will speak at the Maine Agricultural Fair on "The Grass."

The Spanish Marshal O'Donnell on his dying bed, when the priest asked him to forgive his enemies, quietly answered: "Enemies I have none; I shot them all."

In the summer of 1860 I met General Sherman at the Relay House, a few miles on this side of Baltimore. We conversed for some fifteen or twenty minutes in a frank and unreserved manner, touching the dangerous state of affairs then existing; and he agreed with me in the opinion that the secessionists of the South were determined to bring on war with the government for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories. We were both quite unhappy at the prospect then apparently opening upon the country. I recollect well that he said to me with more than ordinary emphasis: "Well, if such a war is commenced, which God forbid, I shall certainly offer my services to that government which educated me and made me what I am." When I heard of him in the war, as I did very often, I always recurred to this interesting interview. I am satisfied that there is not a man in the republic more absolutely free than General Sherman of everything like sectional prejudice, of which there are many and conclusive proofs.—*Ex-Senator Foote in Washington Chronicle.*

Major Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, is writing the biography of Brigham Young.

There will be no duel between United States Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gen. D. H. Hill, of Georgia. The latter says he is too old to fight, and that it is also against his religion, but he can still hold his own in the way of writing letters.

Boss Tweed has a sign displayed on a tree in front of his Greenwich residence forbidding strangers to enter the grounds. He believes he no longer consider themselves strangers.

State Superintendent Wickersham is at the head of the *Inquirer* Printing and Publishing Company, of Lancaster.

The claim of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., for $250, against the estate of James A. Coe, the Boston irregular broker, has been allowed by the probate court. One thousand dollars was paid by the executors of the estate on such and such days

profitless service of abuse and a fraud upon the people and its reform is urgently demanded.

Twelfth. That as the country and home industry have uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed; and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor government, indeed, which could not afford to change its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures, and the creation of a remunerative home market for the products of our soil.

Thirteenth. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through the stern enforcement of the laws enacted to protect life, industry, and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through executive clemency to unrepentant assassins, now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

Fourteenth. That as, during the time the Republican party has been in power, it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government, than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country indorses its decisions and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising, so as to secure the just rights of the whole people.

Fifteenth. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered highly complimentary to Judge Read, together with the usual resolutions for the appointment of the State Committee, all of which were adopted unanimously. The President of the Convention and the candidates are to appoint the Chairman of the State Committee, and the delegates from each county will appoint the members.

THE RESULT AFTER GORDON'S NOMINATION

was very bitter among the Butler and Paxson men for a little while, but soon died away. In this three-handed contest the two who fought each other hardest got beat, and the third party came in, much to the mortification of the defeated ones. Everybody, however, is going home satisfied and reconciled to the situation.

Terrible Wind and Hail Storm at Indiana, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., August 12, 1873.

A terrible storm of wind and hail passed over the town of Indiana at half past eight o'clock last evening. All the glass in the town exposed to the west is broken, and the growing crops, shrubbery and fruit trees shattered and destroyed. The West Indiana school house, an elegant new building, was partially demolished, the one-half of the roof being blown off, the back gable blown in on the ceiling. A portion of the tin sheeting, weighing over three hundred pounds, was carried a distance of over one hundred yards. Trees were blown down and stripped of fruit and leaves, and gardens devastated. The corn and oats in the neighborhood are badly cut with the ground. Great damage, it is feared, has been done in the country. The windows in the churches and hotels on the west side are all destroyed. The storm was confined to the west, for seven miles, and it is not known how wide it reached—perhaps three or four miles.

The Northern Ohio Fair Association.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—The fourth annual exhibition of the Northern Ohio Fair Association begins September 29th and continues five days. Prospects indicate one of the most brilliant fairs ever given in America. Application for space are being rapidly made thus early, owing them is one from the Burlington and Missouri Valley Railway Company to exhibit a large amount of fruit, vegetables and cereals. The association offers thirty-five thousand dollars in premiums, including five thousand to be divided among articles of merit not enumerated in the regular list, and seven thousand five hundred dollars in speed premiums. The grounds of the association, covering over one hundred acres are in beautiful condition, laid out for a romantic park and plentifully supplied with commodious exhibition buildings and stalls and pens for live stock. A railway track runs into the grounds and the conveniencies for access are not surpassed.

Severe Hail Storm in Van Wert County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 12, 1873.

About seven o'clock this evening a destructive and unusually severe hail storm passed over Van Wert county, Ohio, doing a vast amount of damage to the crops, etc., in Van Wert. A great many business houses were considerably damaged. Not one whole pane of glass could be found on the north side of any houses in the village. The storm continued for fifteen minutes, and during that time the ground was covered to a depth of nearly three inches. Some of the stones were as large as hen-eggs, one of which weighed five ounces.

MANUFACTURES.

It is said that two establishments in Great Britain make charcoal iron.

Eight new iron furnaces are being built on the line of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Rail road.

The first locomotive made in California was turned out of the railway shops at Sacramento seven days ago.

A new rolling mill for fine plates has been established by M. Rodelett, at Marpont, near Jeumont, France.

There are 154 blast furnaces in Scotland, of which 120 are blowing, against 132 at corresponding period last year.

The Spring-Bed Company, of Hartford, Conn., turns out one hundred beds a day, employing twenty-five hands.

The Stillwater Rolling Mill, at Stamford, Conn., turns out about eighty tons per day of all sizes of iron rods, rounds and squares.

The just published Hartford City Directory represents the manufacturing capital as $17,600,000.

The Yale Lock Works, at Stamford, Conn., are engaged to their full capacity in the manufacture of their celebrated locks and keys.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) Machine Company has received an order for $25,000 worth of machinists' tools from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

It is designed to have the iron and steel furnace at Ironton, Ohio, in operation by the 1st of December next. The principal contracts have been given out, all to be fulfilled by November 1st.

The Codorus ore is said to be an excellent thing to avert a threatening "chill" in a blast furnace. Several car loads of the ore thrown into the furnace will purge it completely, causing the slag and ore to run freely.

The manufacture of knives is carried on extensively by the Aultman Steel Company, at Canton, Ohio. The company turn out all kinds and sizes, from the most delicate and ornamental pocket-knife to the largest butcher knife. There are fifty hands employed in the establishment.

The Abercorn Foundry Company, Paisley, Scotland, lately turned out a very large casting, which was made to the order of the Spanish government, and it is to be used for bending armor plates. It is reported to be the largest casting ever made in Paisley, its weight being twenty-nine tons.

On the 15th ult. the coal and coke operators and manufacturers of South western Pennsylvania assembled at Connellsville and formed an association styled the Coal and Coke Exchange of Southwestern Pennsylvania. Regular meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, in Connellsville.

An Unlucky Demagogue.

Mr. George Odger is a bankrupt—that is settled. Unfortunately for him, he is bankrupt through his own acts; more than half of the amount of his liabilities having been incurred in electioneering work during the Parliamentary contests in Stafford, Southwark and Bristol, and a part of the remaining half being the taxed costs of an unsuccessful action for libel brought by him against the London *Figaro*. This man Odger, who has thus suddenly come to grief, has made himself notorious during the past three or four years as the chief spokesman and ringleader of the labor revolt in England. A loud-spoken, vulgar demagogue, reckless of consequences and indifferent to the true interests of the workingmen whom he has assumed to represent, he has, nevertheless, managed to gain the leadership of the lowest class of agitators, and has succeeded in sowing the seeds of mischief. He has been very prominent in the public gatherings of the English Trade-Unions, and has latterly been in close fellowship with Bradlaugh and others who have given the workingmen bad advice; but this unexpected tumble will probably cause him to take a lower place hereafter. When he essayed to meddle in politics, he found his level—and his fate may possibly be taken as a warning by the man Burt who aspires to become M. P.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

An Alabama Justice of the Peace Kills a Constable.

[From the Opelika Locomotive.]

On last Friday, at Dudleyville, Ala., a most unfortunate affair occurred, in which Mr. Jennings was stabbed in the neck by a Mr. James Heard, and almost instantly killed. The circumstances, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: It seems that Heard is either a justice of the peace or constable, and while he was under the influence of whisky that day he very peremptorily ordered Mr. Jennings to arrest some one, which Mr. Jennings, in the absence of a warrant or any other legal authority, very properly refused to do, which so incensed the irate magistrate or constable that he brought on a difficulty, when a fight ensued, resulting as above stated. The affair is very deeply regretted by the citizens of Dudleyville and neighborhood. Mr. Jennings was a peaceable and orderly man and good citizen. Mr. Heard is under arrest, awaiting his preliminary investigation.

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* ably discourses upon a subject which has engrossed the attention of domestic philosophers for years past, and asks: Why should a woman be too "proud" to perform household labor? Why should she "not like to work as a servant," if the work be easy and in a comfortable home? The question may be variously answered, but there can be no dispute about the fact that women who might do worse shrink from such a household position. Thousands of New England "young ladies" would accept as an insult an invitation to enter domestic service, yet crowd the factories, where employment is not so safe, pleasant, or profitable, and where in no just sense is it more "respectable." Hence, poorly paid, unwholesome, unhappy operatives, who might be healthy, happy, valued members, of families whose honorable service ought to involve no disgrace. Hence, also, bad servants, who are not slow to ammuse the absurd "independence" which characterizes the age. It is, perhaps, not worth while to quarrel with the facts, but they are unquestionable facts.

DEATH OF JOHN NICOLS.

His Life and Character.

The painful duty is imposed upon us of announcing the death on Tuesday of Hon. John Nicols. Mr. Nicols was attacked some five weeks ago with pneumonia, which developed into consumption. He sought a remedy for the fell disease which had seized upon him in a change of climate, and a few weeks ago took a trip to California, but received no benefit from the journey. Since his return his health rapidly declined, and last evening he expired, and the victim of the persistent overwork which is destroying so many of our best and most valuable citizens. Mr. Nicols has always been regarded as among the best, the most upright and the most useful citizens of St. Paul. Among our merchants no one had a higher or more honorable standing than John Nicols, and few have contributed more to the building up of the commercial prosperity of the city. His conceded integrity, business ability and prudent conservatism in public affairs have led to his frequent selection by our citizens to fill important public trusts when the exigency demanded the exercise of these useful qualities.

When a thorough reform in the financial management of our county affairs was needed, Mr. Nicols was elected a County Commissioner, and no one has contributed more to secure an honest and faithful county government than Mr. Nicols. He has been several times sent by the suffrages of his fellow citizens to the State Senate—once in 1864, and again two years ago.

Mr. Nicols was born in Talbot county, Maryland, 62 years ago. That he is an honored citizen of that State is sufficiently indicated by the fact that he served three terms in the Maryland Legislature.

About thirty years ago he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade.

He came to St. Paul in 1851, and went into the iron trade with Peter Berkey, having bought out Wm. E. Marshall & Co. He has steadily pursued that business since in connection with his son-in-law, Wm. B. Dean, and has built up an immense wholesale trade in this line. We have already referred to the evidence of the high esteem entertained for him by his fellow citizens, in calling him to important local and legislative trusts. It should be added that he has served for many years as one of the Regents of the State University, a position which he still held at the time of his death, and that he has been one of the most active and useful members of the Board. Mr. Nicols was a leading member of the Methodist Church in this city, and held a high position in the esteem and affection of the members of that denomination. He contributed liberally of his means and by his personal efforts to the prosperity of that church, and at the time of his death was engaged in one of the principal donors and as the leading spirit of the enterprise in the erection of a new Methodist church on upper Third street, near its junction with College avenue.

His death will be universally and profoundly regretted. The city and the State could ill-spare a man of his high and honorable character. He was a devoted and exemplary Christian—a public-spirited citizen—an honorable and enterprising merchant—and in all his domestic, business and public relations, he set an example of dutiful obedience to the precepts of his Divine Maker, the influence of which will long survive him.—*Saint Paul Press.*

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILROADS.

The Statute Taxing Freights Carried Out of or Into the State Unconstitutional.

The following is a syllabus of the points decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Reading Railroad vs. The State of Pennsylvania, declaring certain portions of the tax on gross receipts of railroads unconstitutional. The opinion of the Court was delivered last spring, but is now published in full in the fifteenth volume of Wallace's Reports. From which we extract:

First—The transportation of freights, or of the subjects of commerce, is a constitutional part of commerce itself.

Second—A tax upon freight, transported from State to State, is a regulation of commerce among the States.

Third—Whenever the subjects, in regard to which a power to regulate commerce is asserted, are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, they are exclusively within the regulating control of Congress.

Fourth—Transportation of passengers or merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature.

Fifth—Hence as a statute of a State imposing a tax upon freight, taken up within the State and carried out of it, or taken up without and brought within it, is repugnant to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

HEAVY LAND SLIDE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Trains Delayed.

An extensive land slide occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Monday night, six miles east of Lewistown. The Cincinnati express, which left this city at noon, and which conveyed a number of delegates, and others, bound for the State Convention at Harrisburg, did not reach there until ten o'clock yesterday morning, the accident compelling them to take a branch road to Strasburg, and thence by the Northern Central to the capital. The earth and rock which slid upon the track were ten feet deep in one place, and required several hours to removal. The Pittsburgh Express, due here at 8 o'clock, and the Cincinnati Express west, due at 8:40, yesterday morning, could not pass the obstruction at all, and were annulled. The Southern Express, due at 1:10 in the afternoon, was made up at Altoona, and came in on time. The passengers on the flyers for western bound trains were sent round by way of Sunbury, thence to Huntingdon, and arrived here last evening. The obstruction was removed yesterday, and trains are running all right again.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock, an accident occurred at Grafton station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, resulting in the instant death of a brakeman named Frederick Luther, who resided on Carson street, opposite the office of Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh. The deceased was employed on the Cherry run coal train, and while the train was engaged in switching cars near the rear end of his train, for the purpose of putting some cars on the siding at Grafton. After pulling out the coupling pin, the tender suddenly fell between the cars, and was run over, the wheels severing his body in twain. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and two small children. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

An American in Difficulty.

A very extraordinary case, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 25, was before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow street yesterday Col. Eugene Edward Fairfax Williamson, described as an American citizen, and formerly of the Confederate army, was charged with attempting to extort £52 10s. from Mr. Adolph Rosenbaum, of No. 1 Bloomsbury square, by menaces, and by inciting people to annoy the prosecutor by calling at his residence. The prisoner had been apprehended on a warrant, and was undefended. Mr. George Lewis, for the prosecution, said that for some time past the prosecutor and his wife had been annoyed by the receipt of letters signed "Vengeance," and by the visits of strangers to their house at all hours of the day and night, to keep appointments which they said the prosecutor had made with them. Hundreds of people had called, many of them having come up from the country at great inconvenience and expense, and his client and his wife had been driven almost to the verge of madness by this unceasing persecution. Some of them had come to dine, or to luncheon, or to evening gatherings; others came to accept situations which had been offered them in Mr. Rosenbaum's name. Concurrently there came repeated letters from "Vengeance," demanding a sum of fifty guineas as the price of peace and threatening still severer annoyances if this demand was not acceded to at once; the demand to be raised to seventy guineas in a week or two if the money was not paid. At length suspicion was aroused. On Saturday last, when the usual streams of people were calling at his house, the prosecutor observed the prisoner standing, and found a letter in the pocket-book of the prisoner, evidently in the same handwriting as the anonymous productions. Some evidence was given, and the prisoner, who altogether denied the charge, was remanded in custody. He proved that he was in possession of ample means, and, therefore, could could have no object in seeking to extort money.

Austrian Fuel.

C. C. Fulton writes from Vienna to the Baltimore *American*: Throughout Austria, along all the lines of railway there is piled up large masses of a species of lignite, which is used as a substitute for coal in generating steam. It is rather in the form of flakes than lumps, and is of a brownish black, resembling rotten or decayed wood, more than it does coal. It is broken up into small pieces, and piled in baskets, from whence it is supplied to the tenders of passing locomotives. It emits a strong, black smoke, but it does not annoy the passengers with dust or soot. Judging from the immense quantities to be seen, the supply must be as extensive as coal is with us, and it must be very easily mined. There is an abundant supply of wood, mostly pine, in Austria, her mountain regions being dense pine forests, but this fuel is used even on the Crown Prince Rudolph Bahn, which passes through pine forests, and mountains clad with heavy timber. The fuel used for domestic purposes in Vienna is wood and charcoal, and as most of the people do their eating in the restaurants, there are many houses in which a fire is never lighted for six or eight months of the year, except to a spirit lamp or a pan of charcoal.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 13, 1873.

The day has been characterized by no great changes in monetary affairs, and such as they are they do not create any new quotations.

We notice a brisk movement of currency to the border counties of Ohio, created by a sudden awakening of the wool trade in that district, the agents of some Boston buyers having invaded that region to supply their temporary wants. These sudden spurts, commencing and declining with equal precipitancy, have characterized the wool trade for a dozen years past, indicating that most Eastern dealers are working on a small stock, just sufficient to keep up their trade, anticipating a further decline in the prices demanded by the growers.

Money is in good supply to meet all legitimate demands of trade, and Eastern exchange is rather heavy.

A letter from a leading New York house speaking of the future of the money market says:

"One great consideration, favoring the prospect of our escaping a repetition of the extreme stringency experienced last fall, is found in the fact that men of business have so shaped their arrangements for the fall trade, as to be dependent, as little as possible, upon the money market. The London money market, also, is working into a condition of settled ease; which, if not disturbed by unforeseen causes, will prove to be an important element in our favor; for experience has proved that, in times of stringency here, the relief received from that source, in various ways, amounts to a very important mitigation. While, therefore, there is nothing to admit of the hope of a really easy fall money market, and, while we may scarcely expect a condition of comparative ease, yet there does seem to be good ground for expecting that we shall witness no such excessive and protracted stringency as brought us last year, and even this spring, to the very verge of serious panic."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

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New 5s	114½
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United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Funding	113½

—Inquiry having been made as to the reasons for Governor Dix withholding his signature from the bill regulating the forfeiture of insurance companies, he states them as follows, in a letter to Colonel John W. Dix, his private secretary:

First—The bill gives the insured thirty days to pay after the premium is due, and virtually deprives the insurer for that period of time of the use of the money to which he is entitled.

Second—It authorizes the payment of premiums to be made by mailing a certified bank check, draft or postoffice money order. This has proved a fruitful source of controversy and misrepresentation, and thus throwing the whole inconvenience arising from delay or miscarriage on the insurer.

Third—There is no good reason why a particular class of institutions should be singled out for more harsh and as I think unreasonable exactions. If it be said that they are incorporated institutions and have privileges from the laws, the answer is, that banks stand on the same footing; and the latter might, with equal propriety be required to pay a premium for thirty days, instead of the three days grace now allowed, and to present their notes for time to them by certified checks, &c., sent through the mails. The same observations are equally applicable to fire insurance companies.

Fourth—The bill is an enactment in conflict with the universal and essential rule of commercial and financial punctuality, which may just as easily be adhered to in this case as in the case of any other class of mercantile transactions; and is a compulsion so largely engaged as ours in mercantile business it should be the aim of this nature, if it interferes at all, to maintain the rule in all cases instead of relaxing it in any; and, finally, matters of this kind are the better left to the agreement of the parties, like all other subjects of contract, as the competition between insurance companies is very important to the extension of their business will always induce them to make the most favorable terms with their customers.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

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Quicksilver	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	30½	30⅝
Adams Express	94½	94	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....
American Express	61½	....	62¼
United States Express	57	....	58
New York Central	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	94¼	....	95⅛
Illinois Central	130½	....	131
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	96½	....	96⅝
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	66½	66¾
Chicago and N. W. com	61¼	....	61⅝
Rock Island	....	....	110⅜
St. Paul	34½	....	34⅝
St. Paul, pref	71¾	....	72¼
Wabash	....	....	....
Toledo pref	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	....	30⅞
Union Pacific	26	....	27¼
Chicago and Alton	110¾	....	....
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Canton, Hud. and Erie	....	....	....
Harlem	121¾	....	121¾
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Lehigh Valley	61¼
Phila. and Erie	31⅜
Pittsburgh 5s	72
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	103
Central Trans	44½
Empire Trans	56

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 14, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have little for our readers that is either new or important. Dullness and low prices was the ruling features of the oil market.

CRUDE.

There is a good deal of oil changing hands in the oil regions at very low prices.

Parker's sales are reported as follows:

10,000 bbls. spot.....$1 10 per bbl.
3,000 bbls. spot.....1 12½ per bbl.
2,000 bbls. spot.....1 10 per bbl.

closing at the latter figure.

REFINED.

We have no improvement to notice as relates to the manufactured article. Standard brands were offered at 13c per gallon. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote Philadelphia delivery, 15a15c; New York, 16¼a16¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good trade demand. City, $2 30; country, $2 20.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets suffered another decline and closed weak. Throughout the region on the local road the markets opened at $1 25a1 27½, and closed weak at $1 15. The market at Oil City is quoted at $1 25. At Parker's landing the market fell to $1 10. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels. Sales and resales:

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5,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 22½
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500 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 22½
1,000 bbls upper road, s. o., August	1 20
2,000 bbls upper road, s. o., August	1 17½
1,000 bbls upper road, b. o., September	1 25
1,000 bbls upper road, s. o., 30 days	1 20
1,000 bbls upper road, prime crude, spot	1 25
1,500 bbls upper road, settlement	1 22½
2,000 bbls upper road, s. o. August	1 20
2,000 bbls upper road, s. o., 30 days	1 17½
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 10
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 12½
3,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 10

NEW YORK, August 13.—Closing 12th.—The market is unsettled and lower, with an increased trade, at concessions. Crude in bulk at 6a6½c; sales of refined embrace 3,000 bbls for each month from September to November, at 15½c; 5,000 bbls for August, 16¼c; 5,000 bbls for September at 16c; 1,000 bbls for October, 16c. Philadelphia delivery lower; sales embraced 3,000 bbls refined, spot, delivery, at 15¾c; 7,500 bbls ditto at 16c; 2,500 bbls., October, 15¾c.

OIL CITY, August 13.—Market quiet and dull at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—Not fairly opened; $1 17½ asked, $1 15 bid for spot.

BRADFORDVILLE, August 13.—Market quiet, and quoted at $1.

TIDIOUTE, August 13.—Market very weak and declining daily; almost quote.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 13.—Market very dull, and quoted at $1 05a1.10.

PARKER'S, August 13.—Market dull at $1 15a1.20.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Market quiet, 16c; crude, 8½c; cases, 20½c; sales, none; futures, 15¾a16c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, August 13.—Market quiet at $1 10 bid and $1 15a1 20 asked.

OIL CITY, August 13.—Market very dull and quiet at $1 20.

FOXBURG, August 13.—Market very quiet at $1 17½ at 20.

TITUSVILLE, August 13.—Market very weak at $1 12a1 17½; nothing doing only in futures.

TIDIOUTA, August 13.—Market very quiet and weak at $1 00 bid and $1 05a1 10 asked.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Nothing doing; crude about 6c; refined 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—Refined 16c; crude 8½c; bbls 11c and quiet; futures 15¾a16c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 8, 1873.

To the Editor of the U. S. Economist:

The market for lard products during the week has been firm, with a good daily business.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR CLOTHS ON HAND.

	Offered.	Asked.
	60 days.	30 days.
Extras	6¾c	6¾c
Standards	6½c	6¼c
Seconds of above	6¼c	6c
56x60's	5¾c	5¾c

CONTRACTS.

	Offered.	Asked.
Extras, September delivery	6¼c	6¼c
Standards	6¼c	6¼c
56x60's	Nominal.	

The Fall river mills have closed for two weeks, and possibly longer, and before they start again the stock of goods on hand will be very light. F. A. B.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour firm at $6 25a6 50. Rye steady at $1 25a1 30. Corn firm at 45a46c. Rye steady at 68a70c. Oats quiet at 38a41c. Barley and groceries unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $16 50a17 00. Lard dull but unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Whisky firm at 92c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—Business in all branches of trade has undergone little or no change, not enough at least to call particular attention to. The smart little shower on Tuesday and the cool cleansing up weather of today was very satisfactory to the merchants but the hawking hucksters who peddle upon the streets the border counties of Ohio, created by a sudden awakening of the wool trade in that district, the agents of some Boston buyers having invaded that region to supply their temporary wants. These sudden spurts, commencing and declining with equal precipitancy, have characterized the wool trade for a dozen years past, indicating that most Eastern dealers are working on a small stock, just sufficient to keep up their trade, anticipating a further decline in the prices demanded by the growers.

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1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 25
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 10
2,000 bbls Parker

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

JERRY BLACK turns up as the attorney or adviser of SEELE, who was a party to the Fort Snelling swindle perpetrated under BUCHANAN'S administration. BLACK also defended the CHORPENNING claim, and served as attorney for MCCOMBS in the efforts made to get him his share of the Credit Mobilier raid. And yet, we understand it is the same BLACK who wants to make all members of the Legislature swear, after the session is over, that they have been honest!

A RADICAL paper announces that the ghost of the old Democratic party has appeared in Ohio. This was probably inferred from the signs of alarm manifested by the Republicans there. It's a lively ghost, and the prospect is that it will haunt the State House.—*Boston Post.*

We believe it will take something more formidable than a ghost in petticoats to frighten the Ohio Republicans. There will be such a NOYES in the State House that the old spectre won't haunt much thereabouts.

THE Western farmers declare that free trade and Democratic reform constitute about all the platform they need.—*New York World.*

Possibly our farmers are not far enough west to come within the definition of "western," but whenever a platform of free trade and Democratic reform shall be offered to these farmers they will bury it beneath more votes than HARTRANFT or GRANT had in Pennsylvania last fall. Will the Wilkesbarre Convention risk the experiment?

THE Ohio Democratic platform is *against* internal improvements by the general government; the Virginia "Conservative" platform is *for* it. The one wants a government with restricted powers, the other one with unlimited powers. The difference is accounted for by the fact that Ohio has no scheme on hand to be fostered by the general government, and in the James river and Kanawha project Virginia has; and the same party has enough India rubber in its composition to be on both sides of the same question in two States that almost touch each other.

THE colored citizens of Ohio will hold a convention at Chillicothe on the 22d inst. The object of the convention is to consider the political situation in general, and the causes of the dissatisfaction among the colored people in particular. Nothing but good can come from the discussions they are likely to have, if representative men are sent to the convention and no outside influence is brought to bear upon them. Let the case be fully and frankly stated, to the end that whatever grievance there is may be known and remedied by the best friends of the colored people.

WHILE the Ohio Democratic Convention was in session, dispatches came pouring in from New York city—some from gentlemen connected with the Manhattan Club urging opposition to any alliance with the Liberals; others from Tammany Hall recommending something not quite so extreme; others again from JOHN COCHRANE, and like friends of the late HORACE GREELEY, intimating that "the only way to beat GRANT was to keep on uniting the opposition." The Manhattan Club carried its advice having been promptly taken; and now we shall see whether the Manhattans, having thus beaten Tammany in Ohio, can also defeat it in New York.

THE census of Iowa just taken by the State authorities shows the total population to be 1,249,418. The population at various periods heretofore has been as follows:

1840	42,924	1870	1,194,020
1860	674,913	1873	1,249,418

The growth of this State has been very rapid; about 350 per cent. from 1840 to 1850, 250 per cent. from 1850 to 1860, and 76 per cent. from 1860 to 1870. Since 1870, however, the increase is only 55; and if *the gain* is no greater for the next seven years than it is this decade, it will not amount to over 200,000 in 1880. The probabilities are, not that the State has suddenly come to a stand still, as these figures would indicate, but that the State census has been incompletely taken.

WE ARE indebted to J. W. F. WHITE for a copy of the "proposed Constitution of Pennsylvania as passed second reading" by the Constitutional Convention. It covers sixty large printed pages. The present Constitution covers sixteen pages of PURDON'S Digest, of which at least four are occupied with notes, leaving twelve pages as the size of the present Constitution. The proposed instrument is therefore *four times as long as the old one!* It is impossible for the Herald to spell, if it would occupy all our available space; and as the country press generally, cannot find room for it, and only 3,000 copies in pamphlet form were printed, we do not see how the public is ever to find out what the proposed Constitution really contains. We shall recur to its contents, hereafter, in detail, as we have opportunity; but it would take a year to go through it properly.

THE Cleveland *Leader* is unkind enough to revive an old story about MAJOR ALLEN, the standard bearer of the Ohio Resurrectionists. It seems that in 1840, when General HARRISON was running as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, the Major circulated a little fiction to the effect that HARRISON had shown the white feather at the battles of Tippecanoe, Tralls Swings and the Thames. The ladies of Chillicothe presented a petticoat to the Major as a symbol of their appreciation of him and his slander, and the *sobriquet* of "Petticoat ALLEN" was fastened upon him for the campaign. As the Democratic party are discussing a change of name for the next Presidential campaign, we suggest "Petticoat party" and poor Mr. DAVIS would be the most suitable godfather for the new christening.

ONE of the resolutions passed by the late "Conservative" Convention in Richmond, declares that the "chief purpose of the party is to secure impartial justice to every citizen, native or adopted, white or colored." The *Missouri Republican*, which is coming up out of the depths of old time Democracy, and now recognizes the fact that the Democratic party has outlived its principles, says that an assertion like the one above quoted would have choked the Duchess of Bourbons. So it would. It is the policy of forty years ago that was indorsed at Columbus, and that policy was one which admitted the mental, moral, physical, social and religious right of the dark-skined citizen to be held in bondage to his fairer neighbor. That was the impartial justice which Major ALLEN would have secured to every citizen, and as he is supposed to be the representative of the paleozoic period, of course the platform was made to fit him. The colored voters of Ohio will read and judge for themselves.

THE Civil-damages law, under which any wife can sue and receive damages from a liquor seller for any damages caused by selling liquor to her husband, is in force in Michigan. One of the publicans in Saginaw City, conceiving that a wife might relinquish her claim to damages by granting a permit to her husband to buy liquor, hit upon the device of posting the following notice in his saloon:

"On and after the 1st day of August, 1873, no liquor, wine or beer will be sold to any married man without a permit from his wife.

GEORGE LADLEY."

Another publican, not willing to be thus outdone, varied the notification, and ornamented his saloon by posting this card:

"No liquor, wine or beer will be sold to any married woman without a permit from her husband.

MICHAEL MCGINNIS."

And then the idea burst upon the astonished vision of some one who put the two cards together that husband and wife, by reciprocal permits, can drink without limit, and without legal responsibility on the part of the seller. We do not see, however, that this amounts to much, since "reciprocal permits" will not be easily obtained, and the civil damages law is not intended for the benefit of those who mutually get drunk.

THE New York *Herald's* elaborate essays on the perils to which the United States are exposed in the encroachments of Cesarism appear to have made some impression in France. Both the Legitimist and the Bonapartist journals view the subject with lively interest, and derive from the American journal's statements what seems to them a powerful argument against republican institutions in general, and against the French republic in particular. Thus, the *Gaulois* says:

"This new question which springs up in America, is it not a curious event? The empire threatening to return by the mere force of things, as royalty returned to the throne after the three great princes of Orange, who had, nevertheless, conquered the national independence and humbled Spain, the greatest power of the age,—is not that an important fact, weighty instruction, demonstrating the feebleness of the republic, and refuting an argument become commonplace in the mouths of our Republicans, the argument of the power and prosperity of *le grande Republique*. Behold that *grande Republique* anxious to abdicate and seek refuge in the harbor of unity and authority!"

The Bonapartist organ is not less impressed with the force of the assumed fact as an argument in favor of monarchy in France. It reminds readers that no less able an observer than Baron HUBNER testified two years ago that the revolution announced by the *Herald* is regarded in the United States as almost inevitable by all thoughtful persons. Probably these writers understand the *Herald's* elaborate jesting well enough, and only use it for their purpose. A Frenchman could hardly misunderstand the *Herald's* statement that "more than *twenty* citizens are ready to offer General GRANT a crown."

EDIFYING DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

HOLLOHAN and NICHOLSON, the murderers who were hanged a few days ago in Baltimore, were at great pains to show in what a happy and cheerful frame of spirit they took their departure. In truth, to say that they died happy and cheerful is a feeble understatement of the character of their exit, which was triumphant. A rivalry quite unnixed with envy, we may suppose, seemed to animate the culprits, which of them should acquit himself the more gracefully and worthily under the peculiar circumstances of their position. The countenance of each murderer wore the jaunty air of a man overflowing with pleasant memories and inspiring hopes. They nodded familiarly to acquaintances recognized among the spectators, and made easy, off-hand remarks to persons about them, and each of them made a formal little speech, in which he forgave the world and asked the world to forgive him. But the noteworthy feature of the performance was the full assurance expressed by both criminals of speedily entering into the blessedness of Heaven.

A single case of this kind might be referred to peculiar circumstances or to idiosyncrasies of character which might account for the facts and excuse the exhibition, and it would certainly provoke no harsh comment. But cases more or less resembling the Baltimore performance in its offensive traits are of rather frequent occurrence, and in almost every section of the country. Though such scenes may not be entirely peculiar to the United States, it is certain that in no other country is so much notoriety given to them. While elsewhere the public is compelled to rest satisfied with the statement that the criminal died repentant and Christianly, if such was the fact, here we are too often edified by a lengthened report of his penitential exercises and spiritual ecstacies. And thus one object of the comparative privacy of executions is defeated. It is impossible to believe that a wholesome moral influence is exerted by a narrative which represents a murderer, a few weeks or months after the commission of his crime, as not only dying in the odor of sanctity, but as even while yet on earth enjoying the "beatific vision." Still more demoralizing and disgusting is the exhibition, whether witnessed or read of, when, as in the case of HOLLOHAN and NICHOLSON, the looks and bearing of the neophlite suggest serious doubts as to the effectual nature of his repentance. True, it is not for us either to read spirits or to limit the mercy of God. But those do neither of these things who doubt about the divine source of both the contrition and the spiritual raptures of the man who a few weeks or months ago committed a deliberate murder, and who now professes to accept death with joy as the entrance for him to a blessed life in Paradise. The person in whom, under the circumstance assumed, such an amazing transformation had taken place, would hardly manifest his co sciousness of the change by ostentatious words or acts. At any rate, probably to a large majority of Christian people, some uneasy apprehension on his part in prospect of death would seem a more appropriate as well as a more hopeful state of mind than extreme confidence or the utter absence of dread.

After all, however, the indecent assurance of salvation displayed so frequently by criminals at their executions is, for the most part, the result of the religious instructions they receive in the course of their preparation for death. It is a grand truth of Christianity that the greatest sinner is not beyond the range of the divine compassion, but by faith and repentance may be saved. The Judge who passes sentence of death on the prisoner at his bar usually closes the terrible decree with an intimation that he may have mercy on his soul. The Judge may even add a brief exhortation to faith and repentance. Simple as the teachings of the New Testament on these subjects are, they are constantly misinterpreted and misunderstood by people under the ordinary conditions of life, and it is not surprising that a prisoner whose hours are numbered, is liable to take uprroneous theological ideas, when from his own reading or the teaching of those who seek to aid him in the preparation for death. Thus it is a very common notion among murderers who become or try to become pious, that God either led or permitted them to commit their atrocious crime that by their arrest and condemnation they might be brought to accept CHRIST. The excellent doctrine of *mere repentance* is another common notion among the class. It is needless hardly say that some of those good people who interest themselves in the eternal welfare of the condemned are not always qualified either by nature or training for the task they undertake. The task is really one of serious difficulty, as a large proportion of those they try to instruct are persons whose minds are either destitute of religious ideas or be filled with perverted ones. In the case of either of these classes only the most enlightened and careful instruction could be expected to be followed by good results. It appears that HOLLOHAN and NICHOLSON, for weeks before their execution, were almost constantly surrounded by a number of religious people, who kept their minds unremittingly directed to the future life by hymns, prayers and exhortations. It is no wonder that the men were lulled into a forgetfulness of the present life and of the hideous crime they had committed, and were thus prepared for the unseemly exhibition of their dubious sanctity on the gallows. With one or two religious instructors qualified for their duties, nothing of the sort could have taken place; memory would not have been drowned in spiritual intoxication, and thought would not have been swallowed up in sentiment. Though an extreme case, the instance of these Baltimore murderers is by no means a solitary example of the bad effects of the mode of spiritual direction in question.

If we mistake not, Protestants are responsible for whatever may have been amiss in the case just referred to. Catholic priests, however, frequently display as little judgment and knowledge as Protestant clergy and laymen in preparing murderers for their doom. Perhaps what we have to say about them may be least offensively expressed in the words of the great Catholic Reviewer, DR. ORESTES A. BROWNSON. In his *Review for April*, in an article on "Catholic Popular Literature," DR. B. says: "We think our Catholic story-writers should mark with more decided disapprobation the wicked life of the bad Catholic, and not rely so much, or lead their leaders to rely so much on an edifying confession at the last moment, as is too common with them. Nearly all the Catholic villains in Catholic novels make edifying deaths." So we may say nearly all Catholic murderers make edifying deaths. But whether Catholic or Protestant, the ludicrous effect of a murderer's end had better be as much restricted as possible.

BAKER PASHA'S EXPEDITION.

Americans felt almost if not quite as deep an interest as Englishmen in the expedition of Sir SAMUEL BAKER to the Upper Nile regions, and as earnestly wished him success in his enterprise. Hence the announcement of the celebrated explorer's safe return to Khartum was received with general gratification on this side of the Atlantic, and the American press has manifested no inclination to doubt the literal truth of the report, sent forth by Sir SAMUEL or his associates, that all the great objects of the expedition have been accomplished. Probably nobody in this country is in a position positively to contradict or authoritatively to deny the statement. Khartum is far away, and there may be room for difference of opinion as to what results would constitute the success of the adventure. We may, however, remind readers of certain facts which are adapted to suggest doubts on the subject of its alleged achievement of the purposes for which it was organized. The facts to which we allude are familiar to those who have carefully watched the progress of the expedition as fragmentarily reported in the newspapers at distant intervals.

The objects of the expedition were two, one of which was especially interesting to Europeans and Americans, the other of which furnished the chief motive prompting the Khedive to incur the heavy expenditure of money and the risk of loss involved in the undertaking. The first of these objects was the abolition of the Northeast African slave-trade; the second was the extension of the Egyptian kingdom over the tribes of equatorial Africa. While the Khedive professed some interest in the benevolent aspect of the subject, he never concealed the fact that the enlargement of his power and the increase of his wealth were his main concern in the business. He therefore raised Sir SAMUEL BAKER to the rank of Pasha or Governor of whatever new territory he might annex to the kingdom of Egypt, and he furnished him with a little army of three thousand meg very completely equipped. This force, however, formed a small part of the cost of preparation, as the expedition was supplied with steamboats to be carried in parts until they should be needed, and with every imaginable contrivance and provision which the African experience of the commander suggested as likely to facilitate the enterprise. Some time ago the expedition had already cost the Khedive two millions of dollars.

In so far as reports are to be relied upon, disaster attended Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S march from the beginning of his advance beyond the boundaries of the Egyptian kingdom. First word reached Cairo that a considerable portion of his troops had mutinied, and that only a part of the mutineers had been reduced to submission. And soon afterwards came the news that BAKER PASHA, involved in war with a powerful native tribe, had been defeated, and with only three hundred or four hundred men, had fallen back into Gondokoro where he had entrenched himself for defense against the enemy. Through a messenger he informed the Khedive that he could hold out perhaps for six months, and was in urgent need of reinforcements. The Egyptian government accordingly fitted out a force for the relief of Sir SAMUEL, which was placed under the command of American officers in the Egyptian service. In the meantime, the whole pack of slave-traders and their retainers were besieging the government with representations, most of them mere lies probably, designed to injure BAKER. And most likely these stories were re-enforced by Egyptian functionaries, jealous of the distinctions conferred on a Christian. But more injurious than any such influences, was the fact that in consequence of BAKER'S operations on the Southern frontier, almost the entire legitimate traffic with equatorial Africa had been arrested. Whether as the result of these causes or not, the march of the relieving force was delayed month after month, until word was received at Cairo that BAKER and the remnant of his army had been overpowered and massacred by the natives.

Happily, this report was after a while known to be false, and fresh troops with supplies moved tardily up the Nile, if possible, to find and relieve BAKER PASHA. But he, with a little band of followers, had got rid of his enemies and had advanced into the interior, no one knew exactly whither. In Egypt, neither Turk, Egyptian nor Frank believed either that he could accomplish any part of his object, or that, if still alive, he would ever emerge from the horrible region of wastes, swamps and savagery into which he had plunged. The Khedive was thoroughly disgusted with the results of the expedition, and, without reserve, expressed his dissatisfaction to foreigners admitted to his presence. In particular he complained bitterly that Sir SAMUEL had not only failed in his chief object but had utterly ruined the commerce of the upper Nile. Instead of extending the boundaries of the Egyptian kingdom, he had actually contracted them, as negro tribes living south of Gondokoro, formerly owning a sort of allegiance to the ruler of Egypt, had been driven into hostility and rebellion by BAKER'S imprudence.

Such were the Khedive's views and sentiments on the subject a few months ago, and it is not at all likely that they will be much affected by the mere announcement of Sir SAMUEL BAKER that the Nile route has been opened to direct route for commerce between Cairo and Zanzibar, extended the dominion of Egypt to the equator, and abolished the slave trade throughout the country thus annexed. As to the last claim, only two or three months ago, a *Herald* correspondent in Abyssinia showed clearly enough that in consequence of BAKER'S expedition the equatorial slave-trade had merely changed its route, for the same reason, has long ago ever, and the fact that Sir SAMUEL returned to Khartum with only a hundred of the three thousand men with whom he set out, sufficiently refutes the pretension of extensive conquests. But whatever the Khedive may think of the outcome of the expedition, the world will not withhold from its commander the admiration due to the perseverance and heroism he has evinced, in facing and overcoming extraordinary difficulties and perils.

THE PYGRAIES NOT FABULOUS.

While men of science are busy with the investigation of natural laws and in the subjugation of the powers of nature to the service of the human race, archeologists are not less busy with the investigation and elucidating the early history of mankind. If the reports are true, DR. SCHLIEMANN of whose explorations on the supposed site of Ancient Troy we gave brief account some months ago, has at length laid bare the palace of PRIAM, and in the form of gold plate and various utensils of the same precious metal, has found treasures more than sufficient to repay the heavy cost of his researches. The value of these relics of discovery is however, an insignificant circumstance in comparison with their antiquarian or historical interest. Troy, the very existence of which has for a hundred and more years been questioned on plausible grounds will be 'doubted' no longer.

Another ancient topic of present interest is DR. SCHWEINFURTH'S declaration in favor of a nation of Pygmees on the head waters of the Nile, the statements in ancient authors concerning such diminutive people have long furnished a subject of jest and mockery to a certain class of sceptics. As the Pygmees were once fully believed in all over the enlightened world, the disclosure of the origin of the belief at this late day is not only interesting in itself but interesting as the fact sheds light upon the earlier history of our race. According to HOMER, the little people referred to had every spring to sustain a war against the cranes on the banks of Oceanus. That, however, might be mere poetry. But so judicious a writer as ARISTOTLE, whom Prof. AGASSIZ, the other day, represented as, "in his knowledge of natural history so far ahead of the current information recorded in modern works on the subject that the statements can be understood only by one who has made a special study of the animals described by him,"—ARISTOTLE did not reject the accounts of the Pygmees as wholly fabulous; he thought them a tribe of undersized people in Upper Egypt, who had very small horses and lived in caves. In other words he placed them somewhere near the sources of the Nile, whither the cranes migrated every year to take possession of their fields. And travelers in Central Egypt have often heard the natives talk of a tribe of small people with very long beards living somewhere in those regions. DR. SCHWEINFURTH two years ago was the first European so fortunate as to gain, by actual observation, some definite information about the mysterious Liliputians of whom HOMER sang.

They are called Akka, and they dwell between the first and second degree of north latitude, in the southern part of the dominions of the Monbuttu King MUNSA, to whom they seem to own a degree of allegiance. At any rate, representatives of the Akka live near his royal residence, and with these the German traveler became well acquainted, being permitted to measure them, draw their likenesses, and question them regarding their manners and customs and the geography of their country. Among other things, he thus learned that all its streams flow into the Nile, and that the Akka are divided into many tribes and are ruled by nine Chiefs or Princes. King MUNSA even made the traveler a present of an Akka boy, fifteen or sixteen years old, who remained in his service eighteen months before he died, in consequence, it should seem, of some excess.

Though real dwarfs, it is of course not meant that the Akka are so small as ancient legend portrayed the Pygmies, who were measured by the distance from the elbow to the hand of an ordinary man. They are merely very little men closely resembling the Obongo of the West Coast, described by DU CHAILLU, and those diminutive Bushmen of Southern Africa lately described by the same traveler. The interest of DR. SCHWEINFURTH'S discovery turns upon the locality in which the Akka are found, verifying to some extent ancient fable and speculation, and also upon the fact that in each important division of Africa have now been met with scattered remnants of so peculiar a people, who seem, in the opinion of the German geographers, to have been a primitive race of the continent.

THE discussion of the transportation problem in the West, has naturally brought up the question as to the Constitutional power of the States in the matter. Does the power to regulate the rates of transportation belong to the Legislatures of the several States, or to Congress?

There seemed, at first, to be an inclination to believe that the Legislatures of the several States had supreme power in controlling the transportation of produce through their respective jurisdictions; and the provision in the new Constitution of Illinois, for the appointment of Railroad Commissioners to prescribe and regulate the rates of freight over the various railroads of that State, was plainly a step in that direction. But closer investigation has shown that the power of the State Legislatures extends only to the transportation of freight from any one point to another within the same State, and that Congress has exclusive jurisdiction in regulating commerce among the States. By the United States Constitution it is provided that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States;" and the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Reading Railroad vs. the State of Pennsylvania, has thus defined what this clause means:

"1. The transportation of freight, or of the subjects of commerce, is a constituent part of commerce itself.

"2. A tax upon freight, transported from State to State, is a regulation of commerce among the States.

"3. Whenever the subjects in regard to which a power to regulate commerce is asserted are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, *they are exclusively within the regulating control of Congress.*

"4. Transportation of passengers or *merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature.*

"5. Hence a statute of a State imposing a tax upon freight, taken up within the State and carried out of it, or taken up without the State and brought within it, is repugnant to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that 'Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.'"

This is a plain affirmance of the doctrine that Congress has exclusive jurisdiction in regulating the transportation of merchandise "through a State," or "from one State to another;" and the whole question at issue between the prodticers and the transporters is hus remitted to Congress for settlement. In the next session of that body, therefore, we may look for lively times when that question comes up.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 8th instant gives an account of a new method of pressing hay and cotton which is of interest and importance. An exhibition was lately given of the immense press which has been invented for this purpose, and which weighs one hundred tons, with 1,000 tons pressure. Twenty bales of cotton which had been once pressed at the South, and averaged in weight 480 pounds each, were rolled into the press. They averaged in width 33 inches, and when one by one they came from the press, hooped and tied, they averaged 18 inches in width. This compression saved three and a half tons measurement of space in loading upon the vessel lying to receive them, It is believed that the new machine will save 200 tons per 1,000 bales. It will press cotton or hay to any size required or desired. In railroad packing it has been found that a 28 feet car is entirely filled with 16,000 pounds of cotton, while the capacity of weight is 22,000 pounds. By the new process cars can employ their full capacity in transporting cotton or hay, and do it cheaper than now. Sailing vessels, instead of ballasting, as is usual when carrying this light but bulky freight, may with perfect safety carry their full complement of cargo.

"Jane Eyre."

"Jane Eyre," says a writer in the Cornhill *Magazine*, "is an autobiography, and its intention is to present a plain, unbiased narrative of a woman's life from its commencement to a period when it is supposed to have ceased to possess interest to mankind generally. It is told fearlessly, and with a burning pen. But there is no *suppressio veri*; that, its author would have scorned; perhaps it would have been better for its reception in some quarters—limited in range, we are happy to think—if the narrator of the story had glossed over some portions of her heroine's history. She has chosen, however, to adhere to stern reality, and there it is finally for us, unpleasant and rough though it be, in some of its recorded experiences. The book shows us the most opposite qualities—light, darkness; beauty, deformity; strength, tenderness. Its pathos is of the finest quality, stirring most deeply because it is simple and unforced. The situations are very vivid; several scenes being depicted which it would be impossible to eradicate from the memory after the most extensive reading of serial literature. Even those who regard it as course must admit its originality, and that it is a book that could afford to be independent of criticism, and accordingly we find that before the reviews appeared, anxious and continuous inquiries respecting it were being made at the libraries. There was not much fiction being written which fixed the public eye, and the issue of this novel almost created an era. Emotions were stirred by the savage criticism of the reviewer, who said of the author of "Jane Eyre," "She must be one who, for some reason, has long forfeited the society of her sex." Such was the work which baffled his judgment, but earned his vituperation, still remains, a memento of its genius which could not be long suppressed. Although chiefly remarkable for its portraiture delineation of the passion of love in strong and impulsive natures, there are many other points which are noteworthy about it, and should, therefore be mentioned. The keen observation of the writer is manifest on almost every page. Intense realism is its chief characteristic. The pictures are as vivid and bold as though etched by a Rembrandt, or drawn by a Salvator Rosa.

The Great Slate Centre of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from Slatington, Pa., says: The slate business is rather brisker than usual this season, especially here at Slatington, the chief slate quarrying, mining and manufacturing district in the country. Here are located the quarries and works of the American, the Lehigh, the Girard, the Riverside, the Franklin, and several other companies, all of which are in a prosperous condition. But the fact of mination of this region—the quality of slate being of various grades of hardness—peculiarly suits it for the various purposes for which slate is used. The largest and best roofing slate material in the country, while the smaller veins of a softer nature, are found to be the roofing purposes which are used for mantels, blackboards, school slate, etc. The paving slate, manufactured from the large veins found, is superior to that of any other locality, both in quality and appearance. Much enterprise is here manifested among slate men, and the different companies are now constructing railroads, the work in order to accommodate the extensive trade which the business here has established. The American Company is increasing its capital to $400,000, for the purpose of extending its already extensive works, and for building a large number of houses to accommodate its laborers. The quarrying and mining district is highly favored with railroad and water transportation facilities, nearly all the large companies having branches laid on their property from the main road. Slatington is the terminus of the Berks County Railroad which is an extension of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, thus enabling operators here to ship directly south.

Singular Effects of Sucking Claret Through a Straw.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

A singular case of lockjaw came under the notice of several reliable physicians a few days ago. A gentleman well known in business circles, and rather a heavy weight, suffered intensely from the heat, and after experimenting with a number of cooling beverages, he settled on claret punches as the best "steady drink" for hot weather, and absorbed several of them daily through a straw. Unfortunately he held the straw in the same position as he did a cigar in the corner of his mouth, with the end resting against the cheek. At the expiration of a few days, the intensely cold liquid had a singular effect, and formed an abscess in his cheek. Not knowing at first what it was, he continued to dispose of his regular number of punches, and was soon taken with the lockjaw. Dr. Hodgen and one or two other physicians attended him and with difficulty saved his life. They were for some time at a loss to account for the singular affliction, but on hearing his story all agreed that the claret punches were responsible for the evil. The sufferer, although not entirely recovered, is out of danger. He will carefully avoid in the future all cooked and dangerous drinks, which he now considers a delusion and a snare, and will either take his straight or with sugar.

THE iron masters of South Birmingham and Staffordshire are beginning seriously to feel the growth of American iron mills. A pamphlet showing the decadence of the iron business of England has just been published in Birmingham. The pamphlet informs the iron men that the production of iron rails in the United States is becoming, to say the least of it, alarming. "One million tons of rails were made in the States last year, and of this amount *Pennsylvania alone yielded nearly one-half.* Other descriptions of finished iron are also being produced in large and rapidly increasing quantities, and at the present rate of progress the shipment of iron from England across the Atlantic will, it is feared, soon become a thing of the past." Perhaps so. The people of Birmingham are certainly in the best position to know. Meanwhile they have ex-Commissioner Wells among them to prove how wicked we Pennsylvanians are in utilizing our own iron ore by making rails, instead of importing them. But the protests of this gentleman cannot fail to prove a poor consolation, while the iron furnaces of the Keystone State keep in full blast as though there was no such place on earth as Birmingham.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE London *Railway News* recently contained some comparisons of English and American railway returns, and in the matter of rolling stock and train earnings is surprised to find the American roads more economically run than the English. Taking four roads in each country, aggregating about 4,000 miles, it is found that the American road has only .33 of a locomotive and 6.72 freight cars per mile, while the English has .93 of a locomotive and 28.83 cars. The New York Central, with a heavier traffic than the London and Northwestern, has half the locomotive per mile. The English refuse to believe that the superior size and strength of American locomotives account fully for this difference. The earnings, for instance, of an American locomotive are 70 per cent. more than those of an English, and the entire rolling stock, which in England barely pays for itself in a year, in this country pays for itself and 65 per cent. more. The *News* also discovers that, while passenger fares are 50 per cent. lower than in England, the earnings per train here are 4 per cent. more, and on freight trains 15 per cent. more, than on the English roads.

STILL further extension of time has been granted in the Credit Mobilier cases by Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court of Connecticut, and until the first of October has been given the respondents for filing their answers. Of the 175 defendants, 90 have moved for the dismissal of the bill, on the ground that the Circuit Court of Connecticut does not have jurisdiction in the case, thus raising a constitutional question for solution. Some fifteen have responded that they purchased without any knowledge of fraudulent transactions connected with it, others question the right of the plaintiff to relief in a court of equity, some have made a demurrer, and others do not appear at all. In no case has a full answer been made. It would appear that those whom the government is most desirous of reaching have affected a concert of action among themselves, and will file their answers in October.

PERSONAL.

In the last English census one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven poets were recorded as residing in London.

Pope Pius IX. is reported as so fully restored to health as to be able to resume his usual food and exercise. He retires a little before midnight, and rises at half-past five o'clock, attending during the day to ordinary ecclesiastical duties as before his illness.

AN EX-COOK to the great Empress Catherine II., of Russia, has just died, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-seven. The Emperor Nicholas pensioned him with 700 rubles annually. He leaves a son aged ninety eight, whom they hope to raise if no untoward accident occurs to him.

Dr. Edward Warren, whose repartee to the Maryland Attorney General in the Wharton poisoning case, will be remembered, has been appointed surgeon to the staff of the Khedive of Egypt, with the rank of Colonel and the privilege of practicing his profession in Cairo.

We observe with pleasure, that in the new deal for a British Cabinet, Lord Cavendish is to become one of the junior Lords of the Treasury. The thing has been cut and dried for some time.

President Grant and General Sherman have been invited to be present at the Mexican soldiers' reunion at Des Moines. They are also expected at the Army of Cumberland reunion in Pittsburgh next month.

Hon. A. L. Hayes, A. M., of Lancaster, has published a very interesting and valuable pamphlet, entitled "A Biographical Sketch of William Penn, the Founder of Pennsylvania."

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., sleeps fourteen hours in every twenty-four. That's good enough, what there is of it.

Charlotte Cushman acts charitably toward the poor of Newport.

Mr. Chang, of North Carolina, was recently called as a juror on a case in Court. The parties who lost the case have filed reasons for a new trial, one of which is that a person not a member of the jury was present at their deliberations. Mr. Eng was the intruder, and excuses himself on the ground that he was so attached to Chang that he couldn't live a moment apart from him.

Supervising Architect Mullet is now in Portland, Oregon, to give personal attention to the new Custom House and Postoffice erecting. He will go from Portland to Astoria, where another public building is being erected, and from there will return to San Francisco.

The young Prince Napoleon is taking another baptism of fire at Arenenberg. Target practice with a pistol is the principal part of the ceremony.

Professor Wise, who talks so coolly of the chances of getting across the Atlantic in a balloon, is an angular, firmly knit, fine looking, elderly gentleman of agreeable address. His wife resides in Lancaster.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid asks through the *Tribune* that the newspapers shall abandon the business of inventing absurd stories about Miss Anna E. Dickinson. She is not under any engagement to appear on the stage anywhere, in spite of many flattering proposals to that end.

Rev. Abram Jaeger, late Rabbi of a Hebrew congregation at Mobile, Ala., who has embraced Christianity, addressed the New York Young Men's Christian Association last Sabbath.

It is rather a curious fact that East Staffordshire, England, will now be represented in Parliament by two of the largest brewers in the world—Mr. Bass, of "Bass's ale," and Mr. Allsopp, of "Alsopp's ditto." The constituency cannot be said to be unmindful of the claims of Beer.

The *Freeman's Journal* contradicts a recent statement that Rev. Father Peterson, formerly a Roman Catholic priest in the Diocese of St. Paul, Minn., had been received into the Protestant Episcopal Church. The *Journal* says there is no such person officiating in the diocese, and that there has been, in the last ten years at least, but one priest of the name in the United States—Rev. James Peterson, of the Diocese of Portland, Me., now here, at the latest accounts, he is still officiating.

Miss Martin is the name of the young lady whose life was saved by the President at Long Branch a few days since. Two gentlemen had been thrown from the carriage and Miss Martin was left to be borne helplessly along behind the fleeting horses. Mr. GRANT developed his horses at full speed to head off the runaways, dismounted, seized the horses, pulled consecutively each of the frightened girl from the wreck, carried her in his arms to the gate and carried drove her home. Fortunate Miss Martin! Happy President.

Mrs. General Tom Thumb fell down stairs last week at her home in Middleborough, Mass. Her spine and head were injured, and fears of brain fever are entertained.

Sir David Solomons, who died in London on July 18, was not only the first Israelite in the English Parliament, but also the first sheriff and justice of the peace of the Hebrew persuasion in England. He has been Lord Mayor of London. He was elected to Parliament three times from Greenwich. It was through his exertions in 1845 that the declaration, "on the true faith of a Christian," then required from all corporate officers, was expunged. He was a lawyer, and the author of works on "Corn Laws," "Banking," "English and Foreign Railways," "Bills of Exchange." His nephew, David Lionel Solomons, succeeds him in the baronetcy.

A life-size portrait of Sam Houston, painted twenty-three years ago, has recently been presented to the State of Texas by a New York gentleman, and will be placed in the Capitol.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has gloomy forebodings of the statue of the English Bench of Bishops, now that the Bishop of Winchester is dead. It says that the Bench has men of the world, but their acuteness is wasted in mere endeavors to preserve their balance and their dignity. It has not been strengthened with a world that if things go wrong it is not their fault, and that complaining Protestants ought to take care of themselves.

But scholars like Thirwall, logicians like Whately, men of the world such as Wilberforce, it will not again secure. Men of strong opinions are not desired for Bishops, and the Church is kept afloat until possibly the tide abates by the absence of all such disturbing influences.

Danbury Wittiesms.

A lazy Essex street man, being requested to stone some raisins, told his wife to try coaxing first.

Of any ten married men who may sit on the edge of a newly-made bed to think, it is safe to affirm that nine will wake up with sore heads.

Mr. Benjamin, of West street, is the happy possessor of a buff Cochin rooster, which shelters regularly every night a family of eight chickens, while his better half retires to the roost.

An assistant to one our barbers lost his place, on Sunday morning, for trying to engage in conversation a customer of those mouth was full of tobacco. The unfortunate man finally made an attempt to respond, and in doing so nearly lost his life by strangulation, besides demolishing $3 worth of hair oil and bay rum, and putting his foot through a new mirror.

One of the most striking features of a mother's care and affection is putting black patches on light-colored pants. Of course, you know better, but when you see a boy rigged with two such patches, you can't help but feel that he can see what transpires behind him without turning round.

C. A. Wetmore, the "brevity" man of the San Francisco *Alta*, and a jolly, genial man of society, has withdrawn from the newspaper business. We had the honor of being present when Mr. Wetmore burst the bonds of cigars and emerged a changed and benefited man. He told us at the end of the first twenty-four hours of the trial that he already felt so much better for abolishing the filthy habit that he thought he would be able to resume it again very soon.

A middle-aged lady met a bridish-lady in he Postoffice yesterday, and the following conversation followed:

"Mary, is it true that your mother is dead?" asked the former.

"It is," said Mary.

"And were you married before she died?"

"No," said Mary, "not until three days after."

The middle-aged woman stared at the bride for a moment, and then slowly and bewilderingly said—

"Do you mean to say that your poor mother died without—without seeing what you were married in?"

A Life of Vicissitudes.

There is ordinarily so little that is romantic in the life of an editor, that as we have found a real hero, caught and yoked at last in the harness of the press, we cannot resist telling the story. About eleven years ago, a young Englishman left London and spent four years as a sailor of the forecastle, visiting thus India, China, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Seven years ago he landed in New York, with only a sailor's customary small handful of money, and hunted the streets for something to do. Not succeeding, he sold his clothes, pawned a few trinkets, and kept himself alive in this way for three months, until at last he was reduced to make choice between sleeping in the station-house and in the street, and preferred the street. He then drifted to Jersey, and got some employment at a small theater; he was advanced to general utility man; he stepped a little further ahead into playing the young lover in the then strolled with a traveling company; and when the company came to grief, he found himself the chief scourging, properly administered, of fractious prisoners; no tobacco; no lolling in the workshops; no poker in the outhouses—nothing but labor and confinement, and above all, no rotation of officials at every turn of politics. These are the observations of one who "knows how it is himself," and there is a good deal of hog sense in what he says. Perhaps it would be well for the prison reformers, at their next convention, to get this prison veteran to deliver an essay on prison management. What he don't know of the dark ways and vain tricks in Sing Sing is not worth the telling.

XIX.

A prodigy of an elocutionist has been discovered in Danbury. He read thirteen chapters of Webster's last volume to his father the other evening, and the old gentleman became so absorbed in the recital that he fell out of a chair and hurt his spine.

THE CONVICT'S ELYSIUM.

**One Day in Sing Sing Prison—Life in a Community of Murderers and Thieves—Hate Among Felons—A Parricide's Reticence—Prison Reform and the Effects of Moral